號二月六年七十七百八千一英

日一叶月四年丑丁

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4343.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lune, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, · Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Oirous, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK :- ARDREW WIND, 183, Nasagu Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-

CHINA: - Swatow, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HRIESERE & Co. Masao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

#### Bank.

HONGKONG & BHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, ..... 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman-F. D. SASSOON, Enq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, W. H. FORBER, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. Hop. W. KRSWICK.

A. MOLVER, Mag. OHIEF MANAGER. - Hongkong, . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghal, . EWER CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKBRS. - London and County

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the dally

On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent, per annum. 4 per cent. 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Oreditz granted on approved Securities, and every description of Bauaing and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the shief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1. Ousen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876,

# Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

TAROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy. RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE. HAVE This Day bought the GOOD-WILL of the late Firm of BROADBEAR; ANTHONY & Co., and OPENED BUSLAESS in the remises occupied by that Firm, under the Siyle of ROBERT MORE, as SEIPUHANDLER, SAILMAKER, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

ROBERT MORE. Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

NOTICE.

TAR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

NOTICE. TAR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyds Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. N and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN. BARY will be carried on by the Undersigned

WM. ORUICKSHANK, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.-By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.

Tübingen. Price: Two DULLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Mesars Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Mesars KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

For sale.

FOR SALE.

T ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received an Invoice of COPE, BROTHERS & Co.'s TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES. COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD. COPE'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE, COPE'S SMOKING MIXTURE. COPE'S PEERLESS CIGARETTES. COPE'S BOUQUET CIGARETTES. COPE'S FAIRY CIGARETTES.

COPE'S FANOY BRILLIANTS.

COPE'S WHIFFS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs M. B. FOSTER & SONS, under special inspection. Sue was con-(CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Measrs BASS & Co.,) are prepared to Supply per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.50 per

Case of 6 doz. pints. The Superior Quality of this BEER undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently

recommend it. Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED.

N Invoice of the well-known BRAND A CLARET PAUL DUBOIS & CIE., from Bordeaux

After Dinner Claret Chateau Lafite, .....\$13.50 per case. After Dinner Claret Chatean Larose,........\$12 50 Hermitage Crôze,.....\$15 00 A good Breakfast Claret, \$ 3.00 per doz. Champagne Berthault Simon, "dry,".....\$14,00

A complete assortment of Gentlemen's SHOES and BOUTS, from \$3.75 a \$5.50. C. L. THEVENIN.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

FOR SALE.

OUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celeprated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

POLLINARIS WATER .- "It is, in A cur opinion, superior for table purposes to any other mineral water with which we are acquainted. It is strongly effervescent, and forms an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage, either alone or in combination with wine; and it is not, we are informed by an eminent medical friend, liable to that charge which has been so del frequently brought against sods and other waters-that they have a depressing effect upon the system. On the contrary, medical testimony is unanimous in favour of the bigh therapeutic qualities of Apolinaris

Wa'er."-Civil Service Review. APOLLINARIS WATER IS CERTAINLY THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER. It is softer and more refreshing than its only rival Seltzer Water (Nassau Seltzer Brunnen), and is more pleasant to the palate. Over je8 all manufactured Aerated Waters it has an incomparable superiority.

"APOLLINARIS WATER IS, moreover, a water of great organic purity, another highly important desideratum, in which artificial Aerated Waters often dangerously fail. Its place seems, therefore, marked as the favoured beverage of the favoured classes who can select their drinking water. Physicians will find it a valuable addition to their resources as a cool and refreshing jy16 drink, antacid, and useful in promoting digestion and gastric irritation. Such a water in the aworn enemy of gout, rheum. atism, and their congeners."-London Medi-

MANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., writes :- "Hav- Road West, No. 200, with FURNIing largely used it during the last seven years, I have found it of great value as an article of diet in gouty dispositions, in lithic acid diathesis, in tendency to callsel8 stones, in some forms of catarrh of the bladder, and in chronic datarrh of the respiratory organs; in the latter, either heated by itself or mixed with hot milk or To many persons the Apollinaria forms an agreeable and useful addition to bitter waters, and a good vehicle for some medicines." -Brit. Med. Jour.

CADE OF 50 QUARTS (STONE BOTTLES) \$10 50 PINTS ( " CABES,, 8 DOZ. SODAWATER BOTTLES \$18

N.B.—Stone Quart = 3 Sodawater Bottles. " Pint =1½ "

\$2 Allowed for the Sociawater Bottles, if Returned.

GEO. SMITH & Co., Agents for China and Japan. NORTON & Co., Agents in Hongliony.

for sale.

FOR SALE. LI ENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Carte Blanche " Dry." Car e Blanche. JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

SHERRIES. MOULLON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Up.'s CUGNAUS. JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.

> FOR SALE, THE IBON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

Hongkong, April 9, 1677.

THE above Steamer was Built in Glas-ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having I gow in 1872 by Messra Dobbie & Her MAUHINERY AND BOLLER Were made by Blessis James Howden & Co., structed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well anapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trace. She ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$8 underwent general Repairs in 18.5, when New Balls, BluGING, and a complete outlit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMEOA DUCK COMPANY, and in-March of the present year her Engines and Botter were thoroughly overhauled.

> DIMENSIONS. - Length between Perpendiculars, 170 teet. Beam, 26 feet 3 mones. Depth of Hold from Cening to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 mohes. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 42 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE .- 550 Tons. Class.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyds. Ric.-Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY .- About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.) DRAFT. - Light 9 feet : Loaded 121 feet. SPEED. - Kight knots on consumption of 81 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY. - 75 tons coals. CABIN. - Under Awning Deck aft; salcon, pantry and five state rooms, with acconmodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder | be subsequently admitted. 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cyunder 45 inches in diameter : Stroke 30 inches. PROFELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades,

with One Spare Set of Blades. Winch.-One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

Boiler.-One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 8 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds. MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra SURFACE CONDENSER and TUBULAR BUILER. Consumption, 2

Tons per 24 Hours. The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila. Particulars may be obtained on applica-

MORRIS & RAY. Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY.

the 11th June, 1877, (or Private Sale before the Day of Sale), at 2 p.m.,-The well-known Tavern called the "STAR TAVERN," situated in Queen's TURE, FIXTURES, LIQUORS,

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer. Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

intimations.

COMMENCING with the "GWALIOR" and until further notice, the Company's ed Mr A. McIvek as its AGENT in Hong. Mail Steamers from China will proceed to Hong. London via Sues Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails. ADAM LIND.

Superintendent. Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT. "Activity," care of this Office. Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Intimations.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH Co.

N and after the 1st of June next and FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. IH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, until further notice A WORD RATE wai be adopted on the Correspondence between HUNGKUNG and all places in CHINA and JAPAN, thus only making STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and the number of words actually sent charge-

The following rates will be charged: CHINA:-To Amoy ..... 30 cents per word. To Shanghai. 40 ,, ,, JAPAN :-- Nagasaki and For Telegrams to JAPAN BEYOND

NAGASAKI should be added the rates of transmission on the Japanese Government lines, v12 :--All places except Hakodati, first 20 words \$2. 0, every additional 10 words \$1.00. Hakodati, first 20 words \$4.00, every additional 10 words \$2.00.

Words containing more than 10 letters will be charged as two words. Rates of Tariff will follow.

> A. SUENSON, Suprientendent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877. OTICE is hereby given that the Owners of the British Ship "FIFESHIRE," will no longer be Responsible for Debts incurred by Captain NESS, late Master, and that all Persons supplying Goods or making Advances to him do so at their own risk. Particulars of all Claims outstanding are to be forwarded to Robert Greig, Master

of the British Ship Hannah Law. ROBT. GREIG, Agent for the Choners.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE. ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the flive, and no Claims or Alterations will

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOUCH W, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of INDIA and the EAST. BIRLEY & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. KUOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the Hotel DE L'Univers. Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary. 137. Leadenhall Street.

LONDON, 1st January, 1877. THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street,

1st January, 1877. ESTABLISHED 1886. CAPITAL, .....£1,000,000 STERLING. Reserve Fund,....£ 340,000

TATITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-W tisement THE MARINE INSUR-ANCE Co, has This Day taken over the Business of the LOND ON & ORIENTAL leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appoint

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Munitger.

MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept

Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the

Shipping.

Steamers.

The Steamship Captain PITMAN, will be despatch d for the above Ports on TURBUAY, the 5th Proximo, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, May 31, 1877. FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG. The Steamship

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Capt. Jaques, will leave for the above Ports on THURS. DAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA, Calling at NAGASAKI. The Steamship "GADSHILL. Captain Kanton, Will receive immediate despator as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR SHANGHAL

JARDINE, MATHESUN & Co.,

The Steamer "GUKDUN CASTLE," expected here on or about the let Proximo, will have immediate desputch for the avove Fort. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, May 29, 1577.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship " HIGHLANDER, HUTCHINSON, Master, will load inere and will have quick de-

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship ... MADURA," STANTON, Master, will load here and will have immediate

For Freight, apply to VCGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1277. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. for Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship

SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch. For preight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "STRACATHRO," J. T. MILLAR, Master, will load here for the above Port,

and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Bark "HARRIET N. CARLTON," G. T. HARRNESS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch, For Freight, apply to

Hougkong, June 1, 1877. FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The A1 American Barque Captain Snow, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkoria, May 10, 1877.

shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Ship "FLEETWING." GDEST, Master, having the reater portion of her Cargo engen, " at load here and/or at Whampos, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque " AOVELTY. Captain Colliver, having the reater p retun of her Cargo

will have quick despatch as

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

Autices to consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

AMAZONE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Indus, from London, are hereby in. formed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Uptional Cargo will be forwarded on,

unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-DAY, the 80th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here: Buts of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Mon-DAY, the 4th June, at Noon, will be subject

to rent and landing charges, No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUEY,

Hongkong, May 30, 1877. BARQUE HOPE, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be lauded and stored at Con-

signees' risk and expense. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, May 25, 1877.

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM LONDON. THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are requested to send in their

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Agents.

countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of th ir Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for

Hongkong, May 21, 1877. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP CARRICKS, FROM LUNDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-

named Vessel are requested to send

in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned

for countersignature, and to take imme-

diate delivery of their Goods. .Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. GERMAN BARQUE IRIS, FROM HAMBURG.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Honghong, May 19, 1877. CONS.GNEES of Cargo per German Barque CAURA, THIEMEN, Master,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

from HAMBURG, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along side. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consigness' risk and

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents, Hongkong, May 22, 1877,

With which is incorporated

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of A China and Japan, and at Singapore, Salgon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

> NO CHARGE FOR POLICY PARS. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE.

Beerstary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE,) CAPITAL -Two MILLIONS STEBLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be repelved, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro posals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant In surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.) MOTICE,

DOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premis contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIHE Undersigned are prepared to gran Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to s Discount of 20% on the Promia.

NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and; Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the neual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent. GILMAN & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

IMCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst, A. D. 1720,

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department, Policies issued for long or short periods at surrent rates. A discount of 20 % allowed Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reducid rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co, Hongkong, July 25, 1872,

MANOHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in specipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to leave Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, os to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1675.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

FIGHE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50; Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Honghops, October 14, 1868,

#### Insurances.

THE ON TAL INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

MARINE RISKS taken at Current Rates to Australia, California, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the THEATY PORTS of China and HO AMEI,

Manager. Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand,

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

#### Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA. POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,

AND MARSEILLES; ALSO. BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ISMATLA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's 8. S. AVA. Commandant HERNANDEZ. with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and socepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. 8th June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. H. DV. POUEY,

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June. 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States.

and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection | Chinese Natural Theology. of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m., 14th June, Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For security's sake, Shippers of Overland

Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

#### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

ERE REIW ROITORAROD RI CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohamp, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal. Breight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 18th Proximo, PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages

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THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octave pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original

and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

Notes and Replies are classified toge ther as " Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learn ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scho lars are ascertaining about China. lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume alone worth the price of the Review. dress China Review, Hongkong. -- Northers Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the fol

lowing notice of the China Review; -- "This

is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature. antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some auch channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable : and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assidnously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and wil form a substantial octavo magazine,

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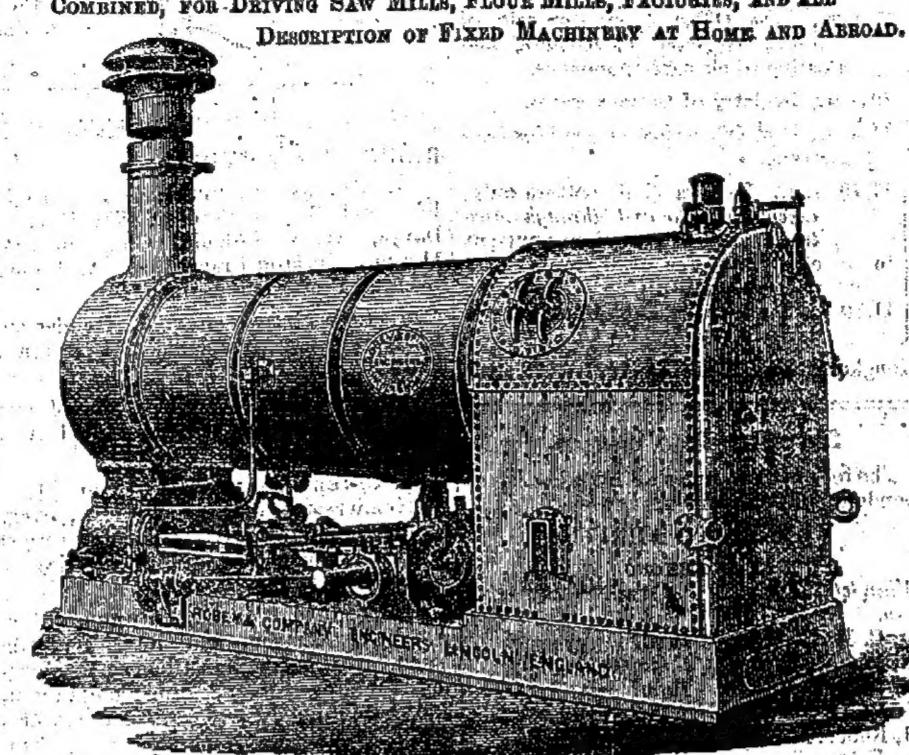
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and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application. CAUTION .- Menara J. & E. ATRINSON

manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are captioned free. to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and bidress in full,

ESTABLISHED 1799.



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in 1 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus :-

James Epps & Co.,

HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48. Threadneedle Street, & 170, Picdadilly. Works; Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

THE FOLLOWING IB AM Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horning-Sasham, near Warminster, Wilts:-"I must also beg to say that your Pilla are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-SION AGENT. 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

THE Colonial Press supplied with News papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 80 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, 235, Forston Street, Hoxton, London, England.

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's ESS; YLANG-YLANG-FRANGIPANNE -and SARCANTHUS; OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-DER, FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

24, Old Bond-street, London. The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK \_ A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. 12may77

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING **IPOWDER** 

which is quite harmless to Domestic

Sold in time 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, Loudon, and all Chemists. The 1s, tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Forms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL. Medical Hall, Mr. KEATING. Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876. Dear Sir,-I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. dare not be without the remedy .- Yours

respectfully, M. A. WALKER. Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggista. Proprietor-THOMAS KEATING,

London. REWARD AND CAUTION .- Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of conviction of the effender a liberal reward will be paid. 30aep77

CAUTION. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported. sumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand. which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK' & Sons, 72,

Great Tower Street, London. MARTELL & Co.

52t

FAIRBANKS MADE WITH THE

Latest and Most Valuable

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SCALES Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,

Packed ready for Shipping. RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, World's Fair, Paris, . . . World's Fair, Vienna, World's Falz, Santiago (Chili), World's Fair, Pi iladephia, FAIRBANKS & Co. NEW YORK. FAIRB NK3 & Co. LOND N. ENG.

Best Food for Infants.

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supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the most digestible and convenient form,

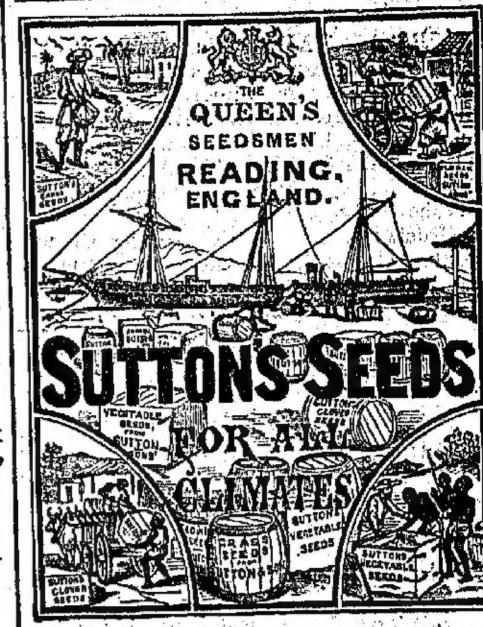
SAVORY & MOORE, 148, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, and all Chemists and Storekespers through out the World.

ljuly76

Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &c.

1138, RASSAU STREET, NEW YORK is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mails Overland China Mail, and China Beriow,

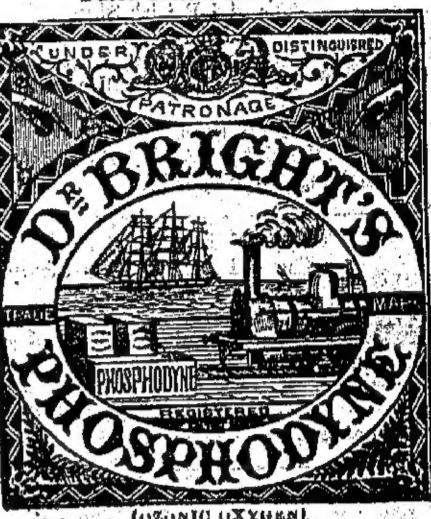
Intimations



PACKED BY MESSES. SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTE. Which ensures their arrivakin dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN. Reading, near London, England. N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

Protected by Royal Letters Patten, Dated October 11th, 1869.



(NAUYXU, DINGED). The New Curative Agent, land only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replantshing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the same to communicate with me, and on the speedy and permanent cure of-Nervoss Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypothendris Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising frem whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one handlincreasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, auxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has wristed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach. and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet

mildness unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character. maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin olcar and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy oure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy,

DE BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full Directions for Use, in the English.

French, German, Italian and Dutch Land guages, accompany cach Uass. CAUTION .- The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to asveral imitations under somewhat similar paines; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case brate the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the sains words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for Hongkond, Messrs WATEOR & Co. WATSON, OLEAYS & CO. Shanghai, Export Agents, NURTUN, WATNEY & CO.

107, Southwark Street.

140076 101mlw

#### intimations.

PIANO TUNING.

A. HAHN, PRACTICAL PIANO MANUFACTURER, 1 EPATRER, and TUNER, b gs leave to inform the Community of Hongkong of his arrival at this Port on a visit, and that he is now Prepared to TUNE and REPAIR PIANOS, HARMO-NIUMS, Etc., at Moderate charges, during his short stay.

Orders left in care of Mesars Lane, CRAW-FORD & Co. or Messrs Chas. J. GAUPP & Co., will meet with prompt attention. Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese, TITASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office-Price, \$1 each. CHIMA MAIL Office.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR SHANGHAL

The Steamer "GORDON CASTLE" will be despatched for the the 4th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, June 2, 1877.



The 41 British Ship "HANNAH LAW," ROBERT GREIG, Master, will load here, and will have quick

despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Clipper Ship T. ROBERTS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch For Freight, apply to VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1877. CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. GORDON CASTLE.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

FIGHIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. HEATON. whence delivery may be obtained.

Consigness wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given

before Boon To-day. No Ulaims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 9th Instant will be mubject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

THE GIANT CHANG OUTDONE:

170W SHAN, the Great CHINESE GIANT of Modern Times, is now on EXHIBITION at No. 42, HOLLYWOOD This Giant is well-proportioned, and in regard to size and general appearbeats CHANG hollow. He is mative of Kwang-si, and is only 22 years of age. Such a Giant is not to be often met with, and he Deserves a Call.

Doors Open throughout the Day and in the Evening. ADMISSION-FIFTY CENTS. Hongkoug, June 2, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TARLS 400,000, EQUAL TO

\$555,555<sub>100</sub>.

Directors. LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm. CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm. Wong YIE Pun, of the Chun Cheong Wing

Hong. Loo YEE, of the Yee On Firm. Fond Sory Fund, of the Tung Sang Wo Wong Pak Cheong, of the San Tye Les

Pun Pone, of the Wy Sing Firm,

Manager-HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saidon, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Lonham Strand. Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

# Not Responsible for Debts.

Isither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew OF the following Vecesle, during their stuy in Hongkong Harbour :--

Rosina, American 3.m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen. -Arnhold, Karberg & Co. TULLOCHGORUM, British 8 m. schooner. Captain Mason, - Wieler & Co. HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. 2.80 P.M. Post-Office cluses. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Vesta, German barque, Captain R. Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

HANNAH & Many, British barque, Capt. A. Smith. -Order.

FORMOSA, German barque, Captain Schweer Melchers & Co. BARRABA TAPLOR, British schoolier, Captain John Taylor,-McEwen, Frickel

# To-day's Advertisements.

JUST LANDED.

EX "HOPE," AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS, A N. Invoice of GUINESS' STOUT. Bottled by Bourge, in Pints and Quarts.

100 Cases HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, An Invoice of HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and TURVENTINE. CANVAS HUSE. OILMAN'S STORES.

And a variety of other Goods.

ROBERT MORE, 🔩

BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE-Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-

keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY. the 13th day of June, 1877, at 11 o'clock

a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,-SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, and PROVISIONS.

TERMS OF SALE .- Cash before delivery above Port on MONDAY, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. 7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG. Government Austioneer. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

#### BHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. June 1, Ling Fing, Chinese R. C., J. Farrow, Hoihow May 31. June 1, Vesta, German barque, from

Whampoa. June 2, Ningpo, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Saigon May 29, Rice. - SIEMESEN & June 2, Teheran, British steamer, 1671,

A. H. Johnson, Bombay May 14, Galle 19, Penang 25, Singapore 28, Mails and General.-P. & O. S. N. Co. June 2, Barbara Taylor, Brit, schooner, 252, John Taylor, Bangkok May 16, General, -OHINESE.

DEPARTURES. June 1. Lalla Rookh, for London. 2. Leucadia, for London. 2. Victory, for Whampos. 2, Gwalior, for Europe, &c.

OLEARED. Presto, for Macao.

Cyphrenes, for Salgon,

Bowen, for Foothow.

Diomed, for Shanghai.

Gordon Castle, for Shanghal. PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Teheran, for Hongkong : from Southampton, Mr T. Snell, Lieut. S. M. Coker, Mesars A. Smith and J. Raynor; from Suez, Mr Kent von Keller; from Bombay, Barr (Jo.'s Service); from Penang, Lieut. Col. Hall and servant, and Lieut. Saunders and servant ; from Calcutta, Mr 19, C. W. Coobrane, Wigran; from Sings pore, Sir D. Wedder- 20, Springfield, burn, Mr W. Wedderburn, and 38 Chinese. 20, Warrior, For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mr and Mrs Dare; from Suez, Mr S. Helen. For Amoy: from Penang, 14 Chinese.

Per Ninopo, from Saigon, 2 Uhinese. Per Barbara Tay'or, from Bangkok, 2

DEPARTED. Per Gualior, for Penang, from Hongkoug, Lieut, T. Thompson. For Southampton, from Yokohama, Mr H. B. " ebber; from Shanghai, Miss Cowie, Commander C. V. Anson, and Mr W. P.

Andrew, TO DEPART. Per Cyphrenes, for Saigon, 100 Chipese. Per Diomed, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans, and 200 Chinese.

Per Gordon Castle, for Shanghai, 2 Euro-Per Bowen, for Foochow, 3 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The Chinese R. C. Ling Fing reports

Fine weather throughout. The British steamer Ningpo reports Experienced strong gale from North and N.N.E. with heavy head sea between Cape Padaran and Lat. 20 North, from thence to port light Northerly winds and fine weather to arrival at 9 a.m. The Brit. schooner Barbara Tay'or re-

ports : Several vessels sailed from Bangkok same day for this port. Southerly winds from the S.E. on the 29th and 30th May.

#### POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS, MAILS will close:-

For SAIGON .-Per CYPHRENES, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 3rd inst., instead of as previously notified. For SHANGHAL. Per GORDON CASTLE, at 11.30 a.m., 28, Thermopyles,

on Menday, the 4th inst. For SWATOW,-

Per FERONIA, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 4th inst. For SAIGON.

Per MECCA, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the For BANGROR. Per DANUBE, at & p.m., on Tuesday,

vicusly notified. MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet BELGIO will be despatched on TUESDAY. the 19th June, with Mails for Japan, San Fransisco, the United States, and

as follows |--S P. M. Registry of Letters coassa.

Lundon, which will be closed

2.80 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Patiket with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mall is finally electi. Correspondence thust be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be cent by British Packet. Hougheng, May 91, 1877. feld time the steamers left Singapore,

# POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close: MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-

The French Contract Packet A V A. will be despatched from Bongkong on SATURDAY, the 9th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; to Balgon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seycholles, Réunion, Mauritius, Sues, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet. The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, do. :--

Friday, June 8th .-5 r.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night. Saturday, June 9th .-

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late (11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra

postage, until 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers :-VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG. When left. Name. From. Remarks London Hamburg 12. Woodhall.

Hamburg Batavia, Robert Henderson, Buryport Polynesia. Cardiff Carrigal. Daphne, London Leading Wind Antwern Cardiff Therese Behn, Cardiff Matchless, Cardiff Cactus O. Cardiff 19, F. P. Lichfield,

Cardiff 19, Maipu, 20, Penrith, London 22, Enid, London London 22, Osaka, Gold Hunter. Cardiff Sunderland v. S'pore D. McB. Park, 28, Janet Ferguson, Glasgow v. S'pore

1, Isles of the South, Cardiff Brown Brothers, Cardiff Khedive, Antwerp Cardiff Paracos. Cardiff A. S. Davis. Cardiff Nimbus, Cardiff Lord Macaulay, Cordiff Golden Spur, Cardiff 15, Antwerp, London Swansea Liverpool

Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff London Soindia,

22. Birling (s.), 26, May Queen, Fortuna (s.) Antworp Commissary, London Cardiff Cygnus, for Canton

Rota, Cardiff Cardiff Sydenham London Kaisow. Cardiff St. Elmo. Hamburg Adolph, Woodhall Antwerp I. H. S. Sandford (s.) Cardiff 12, Galatea (s.), Cardiff Pilgrim, Cardiff Hamburg Penshaw. Antworp

Antipodes. Cardiff 16, James Wilson. Newcastle (N.B. W. Glengyle (a.), London May 28\* 18, Titan, Cardiff

AT SHANGHAL

31, Forward Ho, 28, City of Aberdeen, London Caller Ou. Cardiff . Sir Laucelot. London

New York Coldstream. Wigton, London 28, Isle of Erin, Greenogk London

New York Sydney 20, Moses B. Tower Newcastle (N.S. W. 21. Alfred Hawley, Sydney Sydney Oceana, Sydney 26, Stratheden, Sydney

TA TROA 16, Becale Morria, AT SWATOW.

the 5th June, instead of as pre- Mar. 7. Alcestis. Cardiff 25, Babylon, Newcastle (N.S. W.) LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAYAN PORTE. At London. - Steamers via Bues Canal-Nankin. Glenorohy. Amboto, Altons. Mikado. Lorne,

Camaudra. Lotus. Ditks of Abercorn, Abbey Cowper, Melbrek. James Shepherd. Ferdinand Brumme Kate Carnie. Wylo At Liverpool.

Mehelaus (str.)

Orested Wave. J. S. Stone. At By Insy (for Shanghai). Black Adder. Serapis.

Dates followed by an asterisk densits

At Newcastle (N. 8. W.) for H'kong.

Aubilles (str.)

Genera Memoranda.

TURSDAY, June 5:-Noon. - Douglas leaves for Coast Ports. THURSDAY, June 7:-

3 p.m -Ocean leaves for Singapore and Penang. FRIDAY, June 8:--Noon, -General Weekly Sale by Mesuri

Lane, Crawford & Co. SATURDAY, June 9:-Noon.-French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

this date subject to rent. MONDAY, June 11:--2 p.m. - Sale of Goodwill, Furniture, Tavern.

Goods per Gordon Castle undelivered after

WEDNESDAY, June 13:-11 a.m. - Sale of Sundries at Govt, Store FRIDAY, June 15:--3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-

hama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, June 19:-8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS, FOR TO-MORROW. RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-

St. John's Cathedral. The Right It is satisfactory to learn that the in-11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c. At 4 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service .- Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain, At 8 s.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Ohubon, - Minister, Rev. James Lamont, Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M. ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S OHUECH. -- Rev.

J. Henderson, Service at 6 P.M., ever Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m. ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH,-Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-

ing Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at P.M. Preaching, at 6.80 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. BEBLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE. - Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M.,

#### MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House

West Point.

Ncon. - Gordon Castle leaves for Shanghai Goods per Amasone undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

港 A. S. WATSON & Co.,

Family & Dispensing Chemists WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMBRICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES. MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Topic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTH. On the 2nd June, 8 a.m., in Hongkong Harbour, on board the American barque Rosina, the Wife of Captain CHARLES W HANSEN, of a Son. .

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.15 p.m.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

On Thursday we pointed out the import- and burnstone, flourishing staves, and ance of certain telegrams, cut from Indian | hooting for all the world like owls dispapers, giving the reply of Lord Derby traught. 'Of what possible use,' remarked to the Russian circular justifying war, a foreign gentleman who witnessed this and some remarks made by Mr Cross in edifying performance, they could be, save the House of Commons. Lord Derby, it in duck-shooting, I know not; will be recollected, repudiated in his might make capital decoys, but in reply the arguments set forth in the fight, a duck-gun or a good strong fishing circular, declared that the Emperor of net, is all that would be required to Russia had violated the treaties of 1856 effect their capture." It is to be feared and 1871, and had separated himself from | that the state of efficiency of the Ningpo said in the House that England's policy the Chinese army generally. Although at Devenport. was to protect the Suez Canal, guard doubtless the Chinese would be able to Egypt, and not to permit interference offer a much more formidable opposition with the freedom of passage of the Dar to an invading army than that overcome. danelles and Bosphorus, but that if the by the Allies in 1860, yet probably in Czar adhered to his promise not to attack no department of administration has the interests was likely to arise. The tele- blunders during the last ten years than grams we published last night gives some in that of military defences. In naval additional information respecting these matters there has been a display of conadvices, and confirms their importance, siderable activity; arsenals have been "The Turkish Chamber of Deputies," established and vessels of war built on we are told, "has voted an address thank- western models, and within the last ing England for the reply to the Rus- twelve months four expensive and formidsian circular justifying the proclamation | able gunboats have been launched for the of war." This at least shows that Turkey Chinese from English dockyards. It is finds some solace and hope in the reply of true that somebody has recently dome to Lord Derby. The importance of this par- the conclusion at Home that these gunticular despatch is also further shown by boats are mers man-traps, or to be more the attention it has attracted in the House explanatory, that they could be run of Commons. On the 15th ultimo, Mr down by any ordinary man of war and Bourke, Under Secretary of State for immediately sent to the bottom. This Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question assertion, however, will have to receive Italy, had not replied to the Russian rally accepted as fact. For our own part Lord Lytten, to be called the Empire.

circular. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancel- we should say that a thirty-ton gun lor of the Exchequer, in replying to was an exceedingly awkward obstacle other questions on the same occasion, to run against, especially if handled with said that Egypt being part of Turkey, any amount of skill. Why also these terms than they were.

of the Middle Kingdom appears to be gaining ground amongst the higher classes of officials and literati; and it is ments connected with the proposed Missions to Spain and Peru are now exciting considerable interest in the higher ranks of Chinese officialdom. Hitherto some of those vacancies have by common report are not admitted into the selectand strictly conservative circles of those born to rule Be this as it may—and leaving it an chase formidable ships of war can afford open question whether China will for to arm its troops with something better years to come be able to form and main- than bows and arrows and gingals. tain a diplomatic service of any pretensions—a great desire to acquire the English language and to learn everything English is evinced at Canton among all classes, both high and low. Many English-speaking Chinese are earning a living by teaching the language to their country. of the S. S. Cyphrenes was fined 81 for men ; while several foreigners are like having no riding light, wise laid under contribution in the general desire to acquire a knowledge of English. We do not anticipate that the Vicercy of the Two Kwang will issue his decrees or proclamations Hongkong etc., is under the consideration in the Barbarian tongue for some of the Home Government. years to come; or that the street cries of London will be reproduced in the narrow alleys of the City of Rams for some time. But the movement is one which must awaken many hopes and give rise to not a few philosophical meditations on the part of every warm well-wisher of this great Empire.

In the recently published work Waifs

and Strays from the Far East, an amusing

description is given of the "water drill

of a contingent of the Chinese soldiery at

Ningpo. "The manœuvres of the sol-

diery," says the writer, "reminded one

more of the cow-like gambols of Miss Tilley Slowboy than of a formal military review held in the presence of a provincial magnate. They danced and capered about in a fashion as useless as it was insane; they brandished their clumsy swords, and 'flashed' their ponderous shields, and yelled like lunatics. Then, encouraged by the martial sounds of a lugubrious ram's-horn, they slipped gingerly into the river, having first provided themselves with life-belts, and then gravely paddled about. Here they remained, marching in line, describing circles, forming cross lines in the shape of the letter X., letting off crackers

Russia had a perfect right to blockade handy little gunboats should be more Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian convenient vessels for running down than territory; that the policy of the English other vessels of war is a point on which Government was one of strict neutrality; this critic does not condescend to enlighten that there was no reason why we should us. The reasons why the Chinese army fight so long as our road to India remain. at the present moment is in such a ed untouched, and that the reply of Lord deplorable condition is pretty-clearly Derby to the Russian circular was neither | shown in the work from which we have insulting nor provoking. The rejection already quoted. In the first place of Mr Gladstone's resolution in favour military grades are not held in sufficient of the amendment of Sir H. Wolff shows esteem in the country. "Arms yield that the course pursued by Government to the gown, and laurels are of less Fixtures, Liquors, &c., of the "Star is by no means an unpopular one in the account than love," The drill and arms House. The telegram we published last of the troops are also scandalously bad. night, stating that the Russian Ambas. The soldiers are not permitted to remain sadors at Berlin, Vienna, and London, long enough under foreign instructors to had left for St. Petersburg, must mean learn modern drill thoroughly; no sooner that negotiations of some kind are in have they learnt the A. B. C. of progress, and it is only reasonable to their profession than they are drafted conclude that their object is a peaceable off and sent where they speedily forget one. It is rather late for interference the little they have acquired, while a just now, but both parties having had new levy is taught the rudiments, and, a taste of each other's prowess they in turn, shares the same fate as its premay be rather more ready to come to decessor. "Frail bamboo spears, rude tridents that might have been used by the Roman retiarii in the arena, guns that will burst at the first discharge and bayonets encased in rust, are the arms of Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. terest taken in things English by the the majority of the soldiers." The Peking Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At Cantonese of all classes has begun to show | Gazetts of May 3rd contains a memorial itself most unmistakably of late, espe- from the great Li Hung Chang reporting cially in the provincial capital. Whether | the results of a tour of military inspection or not this sign of change or forward he had taken. It was probably in the movement can be set down as an imme- course of this tour that Li nearly lost his diste effect of the London Embassy, it life through the accidental explosion of would perhaps be premature to say; but some shells in his neighbourhood. Certhat the two facts are in some way con- tain garrisons having been paraded for nected there can be no doubt. A strong review, says the memorial, "their perfeeling in favour of the policy of esta- formances at archery and gingal practice blishing Consulates and Legations outside were found to yield satisfactory results, the proportion of hits at target practice being recorded at from 60 to 80 per cent. in different cases. The troops, armed and said that even the nominations or appoint drilled in the European fashion, have of late been further supplied with a new pattern of breech-loading weapon (converted Martini-Henry rifles). The practice of the artillery, supplied with Krupp field-pieces, was fairly good." Apparently been given to men who, in Chinese eyes, the Chinese Government is not yet quite satisfied that Martini-Henry rifles are superior to bows and arrows; hence the the Empire; but now that the conventional very gradual way in which it is arming occupiers of office are bestirring them- its troops with the latter weapons. selves, the hopes of compradoric, unoffi- Surely a country which can afford to cial or self-made men seem to weaken. establish arsenals, and build and pur-

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL

Ar the Marine Court to-day, the Captain

THE London and China Papress notes that the question of manufacturing a coin for

WE learn that the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon will preach at 11 a.m. to-morrow in St. Peter's Seamen's Church. The usual evening service will be conducted by Mr Henderson, the Seamen's Chaplain.

A TELEGRAM in the Straits papers states :--Mr Philips has been temporarily appointed Ohief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and will leave England on the 1st June to take up this appointment.

WE reproduce on our Sixth page, from the May number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, a poem entitled "Israfil" (the Angel of Death), by Mrs Frances L. Mace. As a poem of real merit it will well repay perusal, though the subject, in itself admirably adapted to the postic vein, may be thought by some to be not so orthodox as Milton's classical epic. The beautiful story is not unknown amongst German Commentators of the Scriptures.

THE Detached Squadron, (says the L. & C. Express) under the command of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., was at Ascension on March 29, and left for St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on the 1st inst., en route to Devonport. On the arrival of the Squadron an inquiry will be heldmost probably by court-martial-into the lamentable catastrophe which occurred on board the Newcastle while the Squadron was on its passage to Singapore from Hongkong, when a gallant young officer (Mr Wingfield, midshipman) and three seamen lost their lives by drowning. Captain Francis A. Hume (1865), of the Immortalité, the European concert; while Mr Cross, "braves" is representative to e very grave charges with which his name has the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, great extent of the state of efficiency of been associated. The trial will take place will be tried by court-martial upon certain

# TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times Extra.) Allahabad, 8th May, The discontent in Constantinople no question as to English | Central Government been guilty of more eastern Cabul is increasing, and threatens an exodus into British territory. The Home despatch on the Fuller case is expetted to be published shortly. The Viceroy keeps the Queen's Birthday on the 26th.

> Bombay, May 10 .- The Times' Belgrade correspondent calculates the strength of the Turkish army at 300,000 men, viz., 100,000 for the Danube and Balkans, 80,000 for Asia Minor and the Greek frontier, 30,000 for Servia, Montenegro, and Austrian frontier, and 90,000 in reserve. The Russian Invalide, however, estimates the Turkish regulars at possibly 443,000 men. There is a great excitement in Montenegro, Greece and Crote. Mussulman risings against the Russians are reported from Central Asia.

Bombay, 10th May .- The Athenaeum states that an important native paper is to said that Austria, France, Germany, and practical demonstration before it is gene- be started in Calcutta under the auspices of

No. 4343.—June 2, 1877.]

AN INDIAN ARMY FOR EGYPT. We are informed that full and detailed instructions have come from the Home Government of India to send a force from this country to occupy Egypt in the event of certain contingencies arising. What those contingencies are, it is not difficult to guess, judging from Mr Secretary Cross's speech in the House of Commons the other night, we may be nearer to them than is generally imagined. The army for Egypt would doubtless be made up from each of the Presidencies, and it is not unlikely that Sir Neville Chamberlain would be offered the command of the expedition .- Madras

Mail, May 10. London, May 16 .- The British ironelad squadron has arrived at Port Said. The Turkish iron clad squadron has bombarded Souhkoum Kaleh and landed troops there. The Russians are massing troops near Kars. No news from the seat "of war in the Dobrudscha.

Aden, May 16 .- The Cathay with outward mails of 4th May left here for Bombay to-day (15th) afternoon.

Ceylon, Nuwara Eliya; 16th May .- Sir William Hackett, Chief Justice, is at the Government Rest-house, dangerously ill with cholera. The other visitors there have removed to the Club. A servant belonging to the Rest-house, died of cholera on Sunday Very heavy rain to-day, more than six inches since this morning.

Nuwara Eliya, 17th May. - Sir William Hackett died about three o'clock morning. Doctors Moss, Loos, and Keith were attending him. Arrangements are being made for his funeral this afternoon. It is still raining heavily: the wind has slightly abated.

Auwara Eliya, 17th May, 10.55 a.m.-Fearful weather yesterday and all night. The Lord Chief Justice died at 8 a.m. at the Government rest-house.

gentleman, well-acquainted with Nuwara Eliya, favours us with the following expression of opinion :-- " I am afraid that the servants at the resthouse get the water of the river for drinking purposes, and l know that besides the scavenging of the bazar the river is polluted by the dejections of the bazar people and coolies who come in from the estates for provisions, &c. William Hackett left Colombo on Tuesday week. Probably he went direct to Nuwara Eliya, if he did, then the cholera which has killed him must have originated in Nuwara Eliya itself. I do not remember to have heard of cholera attacking at Muwara Eliya resident or visitor before. Is it not the first case of the kind? Nothing is known of consequent official ar-

rangements." Sir Wm. Hackett's is probably the first case of a European dying of cholera at Nuwara Eliya; but elsewhere there have been one or two cases in the Island, notably that of a well-known robust Jaffna cocoanut planter, Mr Jas. Young at Kandy some years ago. Still, as compared with India. we are accustomed with some reason to consider Europeans practically exempt from cholers in Ceylon. It behoves the Government to do all in their power to keep up this reputation.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY. Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir John Smale.) June 2, 1877.

JUDGMENT. holders, Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co., of a tow to the Police Hulk. As they got near, bottomry bond against the American vessel | the defendant nufastened the towing-rope. Rosina for a decree of the Court for the and pushed the old woman overboard. sale of the vessel under the bond, given in favour of one Mr Pred in Sydney, who endorsed it over to the present promovents. | the defendant, while the Chinese Sergeant

Advecace, instructed by Messre Sharp, 57, Zwarg, said he was on duty at Peddar's continues to do so still. Yet Chinese poetry are going to have a spell of diving they all Toller, and Johnson, appeared for Mesers Wharf in a boat. He heard an outcry has but few charms even for the most en- bind up their heads tightly with the usual Adamson, Bell & Co.

appeared for Capt. C. W. Hansen, the which had transferred themselves into the master of the vessel, to claim prior rights Police boat through fright. The Conover the promovent's claim, from the pro- stable then took him to the Police chop ceeds of the sale for wages and disburse- The defendant said he knew nothing of the ments on account of the ship.

argument and cited more cases. His con an indifferent character. Fined \$10 or 21 tention was-no question of American law arises here, because the master had made himself personally liable, so that he was bound to pay the bond-holder even though he had priority in his claim for wages, and Protestant Cemetery, was charged with he could take his remedy against the owner. | stealing a quantity of flowers from the The learned Advocate would admit for the plants growing in the Cemetery. P. C. sake of argument, that the master had Grimble concealed himself on purpose to priority, but this Court being an equit- watch in consequence of information reable Court could not allow the master to | ceived, and he caught the defendant comdo an act which was not equitable by ing out with the basket of flowers. He did enjoying the benefit of his priority when not see him pluck them. He had a gar- mention that the celebrated modern poet Ho

Justice asked what was the rate of interest for a friend. They were common flowers of a voyage down the Yang-tsze some years charged and was told that it was 30 per and he thought it was no harm to take ago. The actual lines are:cent per annum. His Lordship remarked them. He did not intend to cut the Conthat this was high interest.

The Queen's Advocate admitted that it prisonment was so, but if the owner had accepted the bill of exchange drawn on him, it would have been only about 6 per cent.

of the draft. The Queen's Advocate said it was \$1272. the advance being £1,200, and the remain-

der was interest. His Lordship asked what rate of interest | Soung Aming and three others were that would be.

sight, besides the journey to New York | wise remanded and admitted to bail. from Bydney.

per annum.

ment proceeded: The Queen's Advocate continued his address, contending that Lem fort prevailed, the bottomry bond in which the master had given his personal accurity, having been executed in Sydney. After the citing of

more cases, the further hearing was adturned till Monday next (4th), at 10.80

> Police Intelligence. (Before James Russell, Esq.) June 2, 1877.

John Porter, seaman unemployed, w anod 50 cents for being drunk,

TRESPASS. Leong Tsong Yip, a fishmonger, was charged by Acting Inspector Quincey with selling fish in No. 20 Stall, Central Market, which stall had not been let to any one and was consequently Government property. Fined \$1.

THE CHAIR NUISANCE. Low Achenk, a chair-coolie, was charged with obstructing the approach to the Hongkong Club, in that he rnshed up to a gentleman as the latter was coming out. The defendant had been locked up. The defendant said he carried the gentleman to the Club and got paid. When he came out, the defendant thought he wanted the chair again. In consideration of the defendant having been locked up, he was discharged.

"CUTTER WAGER." Lee Akum, a gardener, was charged with stealing some vegetables from Mr Andrew Millar's Garden. Mr Millar stated that he had a garden at Kowloong, and he engaged the defendant as gardener for the last three weeks at \$6 a month. Since he had been in the service, vegetables were often missed, and he threatened the defendant as well as some men who were working in the premises, that he would cut their wages if they did not discover who was the thief. From information he subsequently received, he had the defendant arrested. The value of the vegetables stolen was about \$5 altogether. - Chan Aloi, a coolie engaged at earth-cutting on the premises, said on the 20th May last, he saw the defendant and friend in the garden. The latter took away about 20 catites of tomatoes; and on the 25th, he also saw the same friend take away about 5 or 6 catties of beet-root.-Low Ahoi, another earth coolie, corroborated this statement so far as seeing the friend remove the vegetables was concerned, but differed as regards the quantity taken. He said he saw about 20 or 30 catties of tomatoes and about 10 catties beet-root earried away .-Mr Millar said there were not 20 catties of tomatoes, even if he had his whole garden planted with that vegetable, nor could there be 10 cattles of beet-root either. - The defendant in his defence urged that the charge was false; it was brought because he had prevented the earth-coolies from using his master's fire-wood, and they got offended -Discharged, the Magistrate remarking that the two witnesses ought to have been charged as well, because they did not say anything about the theft until their wages were threatened to be cut.

A DRUNKEN PATRICK. Patrick McDonald, Private No. 1114 H. M. S. 28th Regiment, was charged under the following circ imstances. -Chur Ashap, a boatwoman, said last night about 10 o'clock he took several marines on board a man-of-war. As her boat got alongside, the defendant tried to jump in from the the man-of-war, but the marine prevented him. After they had gone up, the defendant got in and directed the boat to be pulled towards Kowloong. The boatwoman did so. The defendant was under the influence, made an improper request, and when he was told where he could have his wish satisfied, he struck the old woman with a small stick. She cried out "save life," and a Police boat was attracted to the spot. There were only another woman and several children in the boat. She had no marks from the blows. - Sergeant Lai amoon, No. 445, stated that he was on duty in a Police boat, and heard cries of "save life." He went in that direction and saw the defendant striking the woman. The Sergeant wanted to take him into custody, but he refus d to get out of the This was a motion on behalf of the boat. The Sergesnt then took the boat in he Police picked her up. A Kuropean Water Policeman then came and watched The Hon. George Phillippo, the Queen's | went to fetch the Inspector.-P. C. No. Mr Kingsmill, instructed by Mr Dennys, ant lying alone in the boat, the inmates of matter; he was drunk.-Lieut. Beckham, The Hon. George Phillippo continued his | H. M. 28th Regiment, gave the defendant days' hard labour.

Lee Afoo, a gardener, employed at the he had made over even his personal dener's knife and made a cut at the Constable .- The defendant said he was employed actually introduced the word "steamer" In the course of the discussion the Chief in the Cemetery, and he took the flowers stable with the knife. - Fourteen days' im-

BOARDING HOUSE RUNNERS. Chan Tai Kwai and six others were His Lordship asked what was the amount | charged with having gone on board the steamer Douglas to get customers before the Health Officer had boarded her. The case was remanded and defendants were admitted to bail in \$5 each.

charged with a similar offence in reference The reply was that it was 'on 15 days' to the steamer Diomed. They were like-Chan Ping Kut and eleven others were

Mr Kingsmill said it was 6 per cent. on | charged with obstructing the fairway of the amount, but would not be 6 per cent. | the Diomed. Some of the defendants were boatmen and some boarding-house runners After a imputation, his Lordship said it They were hovering about the steamer in was 24 per cent. at least even if the draft | their boats, some of which had got fastened was accepted. However, the rate of inter- to the steamer with boat-hooks. Reest was beside the question, and the argu- manded till the 4th and admitted to bail

MISBEHAVED BERVANTS. Hung Apon and Hung Akew, two chaircoolies, were charged by their master (a foreigner), with refusing to work. They were engaged by the complainant at 312 a month. This morning, when the complainant wanted his chair at 10.30, the defendant refused to work. Yesterday the complainant had occasion to go out, and he was in a great burry, it being a mail day. But the defendants went to work atupidly and slowly; so that he had to rebuke them. He did not strike them in any way; The defendants said they were willing to work, but they did not want to be ill-treated. They were pulled about yesterday. Remanded till the Sth, to see how they would bahare themselves

A TRIP FROM SWATOW TO CANTON. Ephesian Christians felt when they fell on dred-eyed tail until by chance it catches a

In the afternoon we took our usual walk. but it was short and not of an eventful character. We came across a notice warning people to abstain from outting down bamboos in the neighbourhood at the risk of incur- first thing to greet our byes was of course ring the wrath and vengeance of the clan III, the rightful owners. And farther on at the door of a road-side ten-shop, we saw pasted up the following "infallible prescription" which was stated to be a certain remedy for all kinds of sudden and violent complaints such as cholera and like diseases. "Take six mace weight of soap-stone: wash and pound fine. Add one mace weight of liquorice, also well washed and pounded. Boil these two in a mixture of yin and yang (male and female, i.e., hot and cold) water: stir in a little honey, and drink to the very dregs. It will then be necessary to leave off beef and dog-flesh, which taken at any subsequent period will bring the disease back again. The reader was further requested not to despise this prescription because of its simplicity, but to give it a fair and impartial trial. We wonder if any one has yet done so, and if it did him good. 25th.-Almost the first thing we saw this

morning was a large bird sitting at the water's edge and evidently in search of its breakfast. The boatmen said it was a fishcatch-bird (tiao-yil liao) and we take our bill quickly and write down cormorant. Shortly after we arrived at a busy village called Ping ts'uen shih and saw the first bridge across the river since we left Ch'ao-chou Fu But this was only a rickety structure of illlashed trestles, and constantly succumbs, as we were told, to the swollen stream or an extra heavy gale of wind. In the middle was a small plank house, where sat the tolltaker and his mate, receiving one cash from every passenger. While at some distance off, and before our unusual presence had arrested the tide of traffic backwards and forwards, we counted as many as thirtyseven people on the bridge at once. Just beyond the village there was a rapid—it was in fact a day of rapids with us of considerable power and extent, and by its side were waiting large numbers of Hakka women to earn some twenty cash a piece by helping to haul us up. It took about sixteen women to each boat with the boatmen poling as hard as they could all the time, and even then it was as much as they could manage. Every now and again one of the punt-poles would slip off a stone at the bottom of the river and the bostman lose his hold, or the torrent would eatch the bow at an advantage and whirl it round so as nearly to throw all the women on their backs. The shricks of the boatmen during the whole performance were perfectly deafening, and it was an auricular relief to find ourselves safely at the top. We next saw how the streams which rush down from the hills to feed the river are not allowed to waste their kinetic energy. Just above the junction there is generally one or more huge wheels, say thirty-five feet in diameter, looking exactly like the paddle-wheel of a steamer. Transversely across what would be the tire of an ordinary wheel are secured joints of bamboo at about three feet apart not horizontally, but nearly at an angle of 45 These joints are open at one end only, and when they go under water with the wheel turned by the stream, the open end is uppermost. They are thus filled with water, and so conveyed up to the highest point of the wheel, after which the bamboo has its inclination directly reversed and

to the thirsty paddle-fields below. Thence on up numerous rapids and through much beautiful scenery, sometimes soft and green, sometimes rugged and brown, but in all cases. .

the water is shot out of the open end into a

trough arranged to receive and carry it down

"Meet nurse for a poetic child," even of the Mongolian type of bard. And wrapping them up in turbans and putting with such exquisite fields of inspiration at on a large umbrella hat whenever it is cold their command, we cannot wonder at the or rainy. And this reminds us of a curious flow of verse which has for many centuries | custom among the divers on the sea-coast in deluged the empire and to a certain extent this part of China. The night before they and went to the spot. He saw the defend- thusiastic student. Crowded allusions and cloth turban, and let it remain on all night forced conceits are apt to pall upon an ear | declaring that the omission of this preaccustomed to the bold flights and generous | caution is sure to entail severe headache and sentiment of Western song; though upon an an inability to stop under water. Whother educated Chinaman the effect is all that this may be mere imagination or not, we do could be desired. Now and then we may not venture to say; but we will add one pause perhaps longer than usual over such a more short anecdote about which there can

charming couplet as Yu hua yu tsew ch'un chang tsai: Wu yuch wu tên yeh toze ming.

which may be roughly rendered :-"With wine and flowers we chase the hours: one eternal spring: No moon, no light to cheer the night-thyself | he took his leave, asserting that the water

that ray must bring." But as a rule Chinese poetry is hard read- his happiness and good-luck away." ing, and does not repay the effort. As an instance, however, of the change that all things sooner or later must undergo, we may Shao-chi, who was born in the year 1808, into a stanza of his written on the occasion

Ngo chou shih shang ho-luen ch'uen Chên urh féng t'ao fei shih mëen t Leang chou yih scaou fei eze ma. Chung kuan ying yil teew ju te euen. At Hankow I went for the first time on

The noise stunned me, and the wind and waves prevented me from eating and sleeping.

Two days and one night we flew slong like At a Custom-house on the way I met a good

friend whose wine gushed out like a

spring." In the afternoon, while passing a small cluster of houses on the hill-side, we were startled at hearing a voice, call out from one of them "Sir! Sir! are you English?" We

looked round and saw a smart Chinaman smiling all over his face and coming down to meet us. He then explained, in fair English, that he had been some time in Calcutta, whither he was going to return at the end of the three months. He said his name was Lin Aheyao, and that he was in the employ of a tailor, Harman & Co., which he spelt out very creditably -H, a, r, m, a, n. We asked him he could speak Hindustani, to which he replied that he could, and fired off a sentence with great volubility. We do not know whether Mesers Harman & Co. have really a local habitation as well as a name; in any case, it was refreshing to meet a Chinaman in these lonely wilds who showed no great anxiety about the texture of our trousers and share of our hat, and to whom we appeared as a being composed very much of the sains elements as himself. We bade him good byt, promising on our way through Calcutta to call and take a suit of clothes and Co. | but we felt at the memont so the about in the megnineest price of its hun. | sive mayal attempth of the two Powers now

Paul's neck and himed him that we should glimpse of the hideous feet below, when see his face no more. 26th.—At length, after a weary succession in humbled vexation of spirit,—so will the

plainest of its kind we had over seen. stone bridge of four large arches. When them carrying those little hand-stoves conlanding-place we could see that the mud usually seen in the north. Our boatmen, unused to novelties in general and barbarians hour together. When they get on board moved slowly by at a snail's pace, and every | ship. time we turned a corner there would be a general rush of the crowd and mingled cries of "The barbarian! The barbarian! The Devil! The Devil!" But it was all in good faith, as the highwayman said when he tied his rifled victim to a tree. No offence was meant, and accordingly we did not insist on being insulted. We shall remain barbarians only land safely on English soil the fate of and devils in Chinese eyes for many years. England would be sealed. It would be to come; for with these simple-minded people | only patriotic to refuse oredence to such an every one who is not of them belongs assumption before trial. The standing necessarily to a fan pang or barbarian nation. army within the United Kingdom is small material insult of any kind; there was no and men. But it is exceedingly well-equipstone-throwing and no jostling of the chair ped, its officers have been scientifically or other unpleasantness. There was merely trained, its rank and file are far more inan extreme anxiety to get a fair view, and | telligent, and its recent achievements prove in vain for any remarkable monument which | dom to 354,447-a force sufficiently powerroute for Ch'ang-le. . 27th.—For an hour or two in the early

the appearance of an open fan. These boats are flat-bottomed and of very light draught, so that they can make no pretence to sail on a wind. But running free they will show England ... as much as 300 square feet of canvas, which carries them along even against the stream at a very fair pace. Our happiness, however, was of miserably short duration. Rain began to fall in torrents, and we were soon at anchor, with nothing left us but to wonder how long the flimey bamboo awning would keep the water out. Luckily we were not destined to the horrors of a leaking boat; rain, and heavy rain fell for many hours without causing any discomfort in that respect. The river rose rapidly and was soon a broad stream, rushing past at about five miles an hour, and if we had only been going down stream instead of up, we should have travelled as fast as we could have wished. But the boatmen are unable to pole firm hold of the deck. As to the rain and cold, they don't seem to mind either, always leaving their legs and feet - bare, and frequently letting their wet clothes dry on them. Of their heads they are ever careful be very little doubt, A Chinese literate, newly arriving at Swatow, was asked by a friend to share a prettily-situated little house on the Kak-chio side beneath which ran a mountain stream. At first he seemed very pleased at finding a lodging gratis, and a congenial companion; but in a few weeks

running underneath the house "carried all 28th.—We are seriously thinking that it this rain lasts much longer it will carry most of our happiness away, that happiness consisting at present chiefly in tinned soups and Chateau Pomys, both of which luxuries are disappearing at an alarming rate, considering that it may possibly rain for a week and so prevent us from moving forward a

single yard. Towards the afternoon there was a slight improvement in the weather, and the boatmen set to work to struggle with the stream which was every moment widening and increasing in rapidity. Inch by inch they fought their way, now olinging like grim death to the overhanging bamboos on the bank, and now scrambling ashore with a line to tow the boat round a difficult corner. Sometimes when the river took a wide bend we would creep up as far as possible against relaxation on the part of the boatmen and of foreign Powers, away we would go down stream, losing in one minute the toil perhaps of half an hour. It was a most exciting scene to watch, enlivened by the shricks of the sailors as they changed a long pole for a short one or snatched up a boat-hook to make a forlornhope grab at the receding shore. Once only we noticed the bow of the boat get too far away from the shore, and the current was just catching it to whirl it round with irresistible force when one of the men seized a huge our, and thrusting it down straight into the water. by sheer strength brought us back parallel hears the rush of the tide breaking over the should over meet in battle! bow. But like the percock, which struts Perhaps it may be well to show the rela-

suddenly down fall all its beautiful feathers of interminable rapids, we arrived within joy of our traveller be changed into sadness sight of the city of Kia-ying Chou. The when he turns his gaze to the shore and finds that he is really moving at the rate of

the usual pagoda, which was one of the about a mile per hour. Along the bank we notice a few dripping then passed a creek leading to another part pedestrians, all barefooted, as is the univerof the town, and noticed some way up a fine | sal custom among the Hakkas, but many of within about quarter of a mile from the taining lighted charcoal which are more quay was one dense mass of moving blue. however, do not seem to know the meaning The news of our arrival had preceded the of cold any more than the boy Nelson know fact, and the whole city had turned out to the meaning of fear. They plunge into the catch a might of the barbarian. It was water up to their middles and wade along evident that the people of Kia-ying were the half-immersed banks sometimes for an in particular, for when we landed the uproar | they look as if nothing had happened; they was something tremendous, and it was as make no attempt to dry themselves but sit much as thirty soldiers could manage to down as they are and smoke a quiet pipe. make a passage for us to the chair and keep | Every now and then while towing along the us from being crushed into a jelly when shore they execute a raid upon the vegeta-Shouts of "He is come! He is bles etc. within their reach, and carry of come !" preceded us along the street as we | whole armfuls without reference to owner-

(To be continued.) -Shanghai Courier.

IRONCLADS. It has perhaps been too commonly be lieved that if a large continental army could As we passed along no person offered us a consisting at present of only 139,619 officers in this the sight-seers themselves were the that British courage has not declined. The only sufferers, as they tumbled about and reserves and Volunteers also are far better knocked each other over in the excitement | trained than formerly, and they bring up of the struggle. Meanwhile we looked round | the military strength of the United Kingmight attract the eye. With the exception [ful, with the help of a complete network of ed as follows :--

Iron- No. of Weight Horse- ment or clads, guns, of guns, power, tonnige 6472 227,254 821,867 Germany . 11 ... 20 22,150 202 1888

given above, and it is no vain boast on the of the sitting-room .- Dr. Dobell. part of her naval officers when they contend that she is a match for the navies of all the

Next let us examine the constitution of some of these lists in detail. The first of British ships is the Inflexible. She has armour plates varying in thickness from 16 to 24 inches, an indicated horse-power of 8,000, a tonnage of 11,165; mounts four 81-ton guns; can attain a speed averaging thirteen knots, and store coal to the extent of 1,600 tons, or sufficient for a voyage of six thousand miles. The Dreadnought, Devastation, and Thunderer have the same speed and capacity for storing coul; their armour plates are from 12 to 14 inches in thickness, and they each carry four guns of from 38 to 35 tons. It is astonishing how soon sums of the other monsters, which were thought almost perfect a few years ago, have descended to the rate of fifthclass vessels in spite of their enormous cost. Altogether the British ironglad fleet is covered with armour varying in thickness from 44 to 24 inches, and carries guns of the following weights: Four of 81 tons, six of 33 tons, and six of 35 tons, fourteen of 25 tons, fifty-eight of 18 tons; one hundred and sixty-eight of 12 tons; eighteen of 9 tons; and three hundred and twenty. nine of 6 tons. We are not able to give the weights in other cases ; but probably, as in horse-power and in tonnage, so in regard to the total weight of artillery, England is stronger than all Europe combined. the extra rush of water, and then suddenly It would be surprising if the country which letting go everything make a dash, as if for supplies these new engines of destruction dear life, to get to the other side where the for the rest of the world were to leave hercurrent was less boisterous and the bank self unprotected against the weapons which more adapted for towing. The slightest her own citizens are putting into the hands

There is, however, one State which has two vessels already, and is building more of the same class, said to be superior even to the prince of British ironolads—the Inflexible Italy has just built for herself at Castellamare the two irondads, Duilio and Dandolo, each armed with Sheffield plates of 22 inches thickness, and furnished with four 100 ton Armstrong guns. They are screw atenmers of 7500 horse-power each, and capable of an average apaed of fourteen knots. The same Government (Taken at Mesers Balconer & Co. & Premises, made the side of the boat his folorum and proposes to construct two more, to be called tue "Italia" and "Vittoria Emanuell," with the bank. Another instant and we with plates 36 inches thick, and with still should have been whissing down stream, more powerful machinery. Evident y the probably to crash into the boat that was contest between artillery and armour plates following us. By looking over the river is not yet decided, and there seems no limit T side of his bost, the traveller may enjoy to to the range of human invention. Must the full that exquisite sense of the Glory of this waste of the wealth and genius of Motion. He seems to be cutting through nations go on for ever! How terrific will the water at terrific speed, and sees and be the shock if these monarchs of the sea

at war. Russia has twenty-four ironelads, with armour plates of from 4 to 18 inches thick and funished with guns of the following weights: -6 of 40 tons, 12 of 35 tons, 12 of 25 tous, 34 of 12 tons, 16 of 9 tons, and 4 of 61 tons. The Turkish ironolads are differently classified according to the weight of shot used by the guns. According to this classification her twenty; Ironclads carry 159 guns, of which 24 are 18ton Armstrongs with a shot of 400 lbs., 8 of 300 lbs. shot, 19 of 250 lbs., 70 of: 150 lbs., 12 of 120 lbs., 2 of 40 lbs., 2 of 32 lbs. 12 of 20 lbs., and 10 which are put down as of 9 inch bore. It would require the professional knowledge of a practised artilleryman to measure from these data the maritime strength of the belligerents. But neither is in a position to challenge the naval supremacy of England; and in the event of war with either, the colonies would have little to fear, only we must not tempt attack by being defenceless. To enter into competition with Europe in the purchase of these costly ironclads which are superseded by newer models almost as soon as they are constructed is beyond the present resources of Australia. But we can guard the entrances to our ports by modern artillery and torpedoes, and we can organize a sufficient force to work them. and a reserve of citizen soldiers sufficiently large and well enough trained and disciplined to give a good account of any force that would be likely to cross the seas in possible complication of European politics. The visit of the distinguished British officers now in the colony is exceedingly opportune, and New South Wales may be congratulated on her promptness to units with Victoria in seeking advice from home on a matter so vital to the general welfare, and we trust she will be equally ready to carry out whatever plans the public good may demand. Sylmy Morning Herald.

CAUSES OF CATARRH AND COLDS.

But if wet and cold to the surface of the

body is a fruitful source of catarrh, wet feet -which means wet aid cold feet-is a still of a few common-place josahouses there was railways, to make the conquest of England more prolific source. There is no external positively nothing but long dirty streets of | no easy matter, even if an invading army influence which so surely produces congestion dirty shops, evidencing the poverty of the were able to land. To the colonies of Great of the naso-pulmonary mucous membrane inhabitants. The houses which skirt the Britain, however, her naval supremacy is as wet and cold to the soles of the feet. bank are mostly of two or three storeys in the matter of chief importance, for if her There is nothing so universally neglected, height, with a small verandah to each storey | fleets were driven from the seas there would | and there is nothing more easy to avoid. overlooking the river. Altogether Kia-ying be an end to our security, and possibly Warm socks, horsehair soles, goloshes, pro-Chou is not a city worth visiting for its own even our independence. At the present vide efficient protection against wet and sake, as we found out in a very short time, time some information respecting the iron- cold feet. It does not seem to be half hurrying off next morning at day-break en | clads of the leading nations may be accept enough understood that, although a shoe or able to our readers, and this we propose to a boot may not be wet through, if the sole supply. The particulars for a me States are is damp it will by evaporation most effectmorning we had a fair wind, and hoisted the not complete, and there is much diversity ually conduct away the heat from the sole great sails which when fully spread out give of classification, but they may be summariz of the foot, and therefore ought never to be worn after exercise is over. Another item Displace- on our list is fogs and damp air. There is but one means of depriving a fog or mist of its injurious properties, and that is a respirator; and the same may be said of the 42,050 changes of temperature, of which I spoke 45,289 just now; a respirator is the only means of 67,400 protecting the respiratory passages from the effects of transitions of temperature. It 64,400 | would be difficult to over-estimate the value 40,000 26,875 of efficient respirators, as a means of protection against neso-pulmonary catarrhs, if persons disposed to these affections would The first thing to be noticed is that the only carry respirators about with them in number of ironclads possessed by any State | their pockets, ready to put on if required at is no criterion for judging of its maritime a moment's notice. Although it is quite power. For instance, France appears to proper to cover the neck lightly, I am have more ironclads, and more gues mount- decidedly of the opinion that warm wrappers ed in them, than England. But she has around the neck are objectionable; they only six vessels in her whole frontlad navy produce congestion of the nusal and faucial that are not converted wooden ships of mucous membrane, and thus dispose to the in the rain; the poles get wet and slip out antiquated construction. The Redoubt very complaints they are supposed to prevent. of their hands, and their feet can get no class ships of war; the Colbert and Riches sudden transition from a hot sitting-room li u are both of mode n construction, and to a wretchedly cold bed-room, which may were six years in building. In 1875 the not have had a fire in it for weeks or months. National assembly resolved that £ ,20 ,000 | it is impossible to say; but it is quite certain should be devoted yearly to the construct that the absurd neglect of proper warming tion of fif y new irone a ds, all to be come in bed-rooms is a fruitful source of all forms menced within five years from that date. of catarrh. We cannot too much impress But at present France, with vessels of a this upon our patients. It may often be total horse-power of only 30,24%, cannot almost as necessary for a delicate person to cope with England, whose monolads show put on a respirator on going up to bed as a total horse-power of 227,254 In fact, when going out of doors, unless proper England possesses rearly two-thirds of the precautions are take to assimilate the horse-power indicated for all the States | temperature of the sleeping-room with that

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ISBAFIL! Stay thy sickle on vale and hill. Come from the woods whose gorgeous leaves Pale and wither beneath thy tread. Come from binding among thy sheaves Dearer blossoms of beauty dead. Of grandeur and of worth Wrested away from earth. Bend thy sorrowful eyes on me, Angel of death | and while nature breather One hour from thy sad dominion free. Tell me the mystery of thy woe, The legend I only have heard in dreams. Over my heart shall flow In fuller measures the solemn strain. Up from depths of tears and pain Rising to patience—rising again

To a posan of triumph. Hush! be still! Whence this odor of amaranth wreaths? Whence these faint and star-like beams Shed from feet which make no sound? A touch of fire Is on my lyre, And its strings, with a sudden, rapturous bound Thrill beneath the angel fingers. Thou art come! Thou art gone! Yet in all my being lingers A breath celestial, a voiceless tone. I shall not utter my song alone, Terafil. On Paradise A softer hue of glory lies, The buth of evening, for the night

Comes slowly o'er young Eden's skies, Reluctant to conceal from sight One blossom's radiant dyes. A thousand birds amid the shade To sleep their shining plumage fold: A thousand flowers that can not fade Perfume afresh their leaves of gold. Far off, rising stars illume The gentle yet half fearful gloom Which folds in deeper shade you myrtle bower. There, lost in slumbers pure and deep, Wrapt in the stillness of the hour. Unconscious yet of tempter's power, The first-born, guiltless mortals sleep.

Lo! down the airy waste Four shining angels haste. Their eager wings make music as they come. Flashing along the night. All redolent of light, As if the splendors of their upper home Reflected still, illumed their earthward flight. On, swiftly on, past star by star. Leaving a path of glory far. Behind their luminous wings, at last The measurcless expanse is past, And at their feet in beauty lies The new-made earthly Paradise. As when from envious shadow breaks Sweet Hesperus and walks the aisles Of heaven's blue temple, nature smiles And added grace and beauty takes, So Eden, conscious in its dreams Of a diviner atmosphere, Breathes richer fragrance far and near, And in the angelic presence beams,

A moment stay their steps, to view Charms to angel vision new: Roses burdened with the dew By the tender night distilled Birds whose last good-night is trilled. Bleeping on the tremulous bough: Fountains white in moon-lit glow-But a moment; for the night Deepens, and without the gate Evil spirits hide and wait. Each bright engel seeks his post, Armed, and mightier than a host Of the envious, guileful band That in outer darkness stand. Northward, southward, westward go, One by one, the heavenly guard, Clothed about with garments white That diffuse a silvery glow. Bearing each a sword of light With celestial jowels starred. Last, with lingering steps that seem Loath to seek his nightly stand On the utmost eastern hill Youngest of the angel band. Lovelier than a post's dream, Comes the angel Israfil! .

Now quicker is his noiseless tread. His silvery wings expanding spread Half floats he in the air with deep delight, As scenes of new enchantment meet his sight. His eyes of liquid azure, touched with fire, More beautiful than can be sung or told, Shine, 'neath the aureole of his looks of gold, With a soft restlessness, a fond desire. Adoring beauty with a love Too passionate for one of angel birth, Even at this hour he pants to rove Amid the green bowers of the fragrant earth, To hear once more the nightingale's refrain, To touch the humid, sleeping rose again; But most of all to see The latest miracle of Deity, The revelation, unto angels new Of loveliness they scarcely yet conceive As real, substantial, true The first of human womenhood. The breathing form, the spirit pure and good, The garden's royal flower, the new-created Eve.

O Israfil! Bid thy impulsive soul be still: Until the morning wait. Leave not the haunted gate. Where even now, by evil sense aware Of thy untried and hesty mood, The serpent king with envious hate Whispers, to tempt thy angelhood Of her, the wonderfully fair, Whom but to look upon would be A rapture and an ecstacy. O Israfil! Keep thou thy watch upon the star-lit hill: Until the morning wait. Then, when the summons from on high Recalls thy comrades to the sky. She shall come forth, and with sweet converse

The parting and the coming angel host. Stay thy impetuous feet-One moment now absented from thy post, And all is lost. The serpent watches well: thou shalt return too

An hour is part. All Eden sleeps in motionless repose. Around, above, he casts his restless eyes. And sighs to think how long the night will last. The moon rides slowly, slowly, down the skies. Surely far off have vanished Eden's foes: No evil spirit can be lurking near. No sound, no breath, meets his attentive ear. So long the night, so deep the silence grows, May he not wander at his wayward will, If not too distant from the sentinel hill? Only a few light steps will bring him near The bower of which the angels oft have told. There in the moonlight clear A moment tarrying, he may behold, And seeing may believe

That only he has learned how beautiful is Eye. As now with willful steps he seeks The bower where she is slumbering. The dow brushed by his rapid wing From hanging boughs falls on his cheeks. His feet are trampling in their haste The straying rose, a wildwood vine Whose flowers the mosey pathway graced, He starts when in the bright moonshine A bird, awakened, trills a note. Then sleeps, the song still rippling from his throat But soon he trembles, listens, doubts no more. All else forgotten, he is bending o'er The violet bed, smid whose blest perfume Earth's fairest being sleeps, unconscious of her

She sleeps—she dreams; For now a smile hovers with tender grace About her lips. The beauty of her face A breathing wonder to the angel seems. Her dark eyelashes rest Motionless on the warm flush of her cheek Her lips part softly, as if she would speak, But had in dream-land lost the word she fain

would seek; One hand is lightly clasped about a rose Which fully open blows, Too blest to share its sister flowers' repose: And, veiling her white breast, Falls wave on wave of lustrous golden hair. Like one enchanted, in the moonlight glow The angel lingers still, and marmurs low. "Daughter of earth-how fair !"

"Israfil! Israfli!" The cry rings through the startled night: The angels speed in sudden fright Toward the unprotected gate. On wings of fear flies Israfil-Alas I he flies too late. His brother angels, flashing by, Already with pure sense perceive An evil lurking nigh. A change comes o'er the moon-lit sky ; The wind begins to sigh and grieve : The garden feels a sudden chill. The breath of coming fate. "Where hast thou strayed, O Israfil? The serpent's taint is on the air: The son of darkness, once as fair And frail as thou, is come !" He hides his face in his despair, And stands before them dumb.

All night the augels to and fro Seek for the messenger of woe. He, subtle, silent, still eludes Their search. In densest solitudes Evados the lustre that is shed From their celestial tread. At morn, recalled, they seek the skies. But Israil, with drooping wings, No longer heavenward can arise, To earth unwilling clings. Through all that fateful day, hour after hour, With deepest sorrow thrilled. He stands invisible, spart-Sees evil warring with the human heart. And Eden's doom fulfilled.

When in the evening cool the Lord appears, Sees the forbidden tree with broken bloom The garden desolate and lost in gloom, The mortals hiding from His searching gaze, Israfil, speechiess, hears Their fate pronounced, sees their repentant tears And death's dread shadow hanging o'er their

And now on him the rays Of the Eternal Vision fall; the word Of his own doom is heard: "Since death by thee is come unto the earth; Be thou its messenger. Thy name shall be A terror unto all of human birth : The shadow of the grave forever follow thee!"

In Eden it was early dawn-How changed since in the even-time The angel saw it in its prime! The erring mortals now were gone. He stood within their empty bower alone. Above his head A little bird was warbling cheerily ; -The music mocked and pained his misery. He raised his hand, unconscious of his power. And grasped the bough which held the dainty

And the branch shriveled in his hand; wif Panting in sudden pain, the bird fell dead. Aghast, he seized a flower\_ The rose which Eve's fair hand at night had

Beneath his touch it withered; bud and leaf Dropped dry and scentless. In a bitter grief He murmured, " This is death! And this henceforth shall be my destiny: To slay, but not to die-To blight all things of mortal breath: All earthly leveliness to sear: All that you beings hold most dear Must perish when my steps draw near. Nor can I shun my fearful power, Or spare from them one dreaded hour. Onward I go through all the years, Unheeding human prayers and tears. Let mortals seek through toil and fears Some transient gleams of love and joy-I follow after to destroy."

· Israfil!" The angel looked, and bowed his face Before a brow whose sweet, majestic grace Had shone upon him oft in happier morn From the eternal hill Whose dazzling height reveals the Father's

Immanuel, the First-Born, Stood smiling on him in the early dawn. "Israfil, behold !" The Son takes in His hand the withered rose: Its petals seem like magic to unfold A new celestial bloom: A heavenly perfumo Through the awakened blossom breathes and

The Saviour, smiling, lays it on His breast. He takes the dead bird from its broken nest; It flutters, plumes its wings, Then rapturously sings, And soars away toward the beaming heaven, Then spake He: "Israfil, The Father to the Son a boon bath given. Go forth, but I am with thee. Do His will Who laid this doom upon thee, and be still. Thou dost destroy, but thus can I restore. Angel of death, arise, and hope once more ! From Abel's blood spilt on the altar stone. To Calvary's cross which I must bear alone. Thou shalt be terrible to human kind. And hope but dimly light the troubled mind: But from that grave which yields to me its portal Faith shall come forth, the Comforter immortal, And thou, new crowned, shalt be

Thus spake Immanuel, and, ascending, passed Again unto His Father's house, to keep Unbroken watch, while Time and Sorrow last, Of His beloved, who in death shall sleep. And Israfil arose serene and calm. And, with one last look upon Eden's bower, Went forth into the morning's fragrant balm To wield for evermore his melancholy power.

Seen by believing eyes linked hand in hand with

Let thy sickle return to the harvest that gleams White and wan on valley and hill, For my lyre is still. The song that I heard in the land of dreams Is sung, and its magic shall haunt me no more. Ever yet to the unseen shore Bear earth's harvest—the loved and lost. Often thy shadow my door has crossed: I have seen thy ley fingers laid On lips that I loved, and was not afraid. Following close on thy chill and gloom, Reaching up from the darkened tomb. Was the very odor of heavenly bloom Shed from His garments who followed thee, And took my idols to keep for me.

Come again at the Master's will. At thy cross and pang my flesh may shrink, But thy bitter cup I will dare to driftk, And follow thee down to the river's britis. Through the breathless tide I will cling to the hand of the Crucified ; And when I awake on the further shore. I shall see thee no more Sad and shrouded in garments dim, But the angel of peace and brother of Him Who srowned thee and blessed thee on Calvary'

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS. Officer ' at Constantinople says that the Porte has decided, in the event of war being declared, to remain on the defensive in Bulgaria, and to limit its offensive operations, in the first instance, to the Turkish fleet, which would blockade all the Russian harbours on the Black Sea. Turkey has at her disposal for this purpose at least sixteen large ironolads, armed with 110 heavy guns of the most recent system of construction. and completely manned with well-trained sailors, besides a number of light screw steamers, which carry about 600 smaller guns. The chief engineers in the fleet are nearly all Englishmen, and about twenty retired officers of the English navy are also expected shortly to enter the Turkish service in case of a war with Russia. It is doubtful whether any attempt will be made to effect a landing in the Crimea, but there are several places in the Caucasus to which Turkish troops could be conveyed by the fleet to assist in an insurrection of the Mahommedan inhabitants, who are said to be very hostile to the Russian rule, and it is therefore proposed to organize a selected force of about 3.000 Circussians for this purpose. "If war breaks out," observes the correspondent, "the Porte will use every possible means of injuring its memy; of that you may be sure." Great efforts will be made to stir up an insurrection in Poland, and many applications have already been received from Polish emigrants who desire once more to take up arms for the liberation of their Several retired Hungarian German officers have also offered their services to the Porte. A Polish and a Hungarian legion will probably be formed directly after the commencement of hostili ties, and the retired English officers who have volunteered for the Turkish service most of whom have served a long time in India and are well acquainted with Eastern customs and languages, will be appointed to commands in the newly-formed cavalry and infantry corps. Of German officers of rank there are already five or six in the Turkish They are nearly all retired Prussian officers of extillery and engineers. troops in Bulgaria, proceeds the correspondent, consist of 185,000 regulars and about 20,000 irregulars, under the command of the able and energetic Eyonb Pasha; they are completely equipped for war, and are ready to march at a day's notice. During the last two months the weather has made the roads almost impassable, and a Turkish officer of

artillery who had conveyed some heavy guns to Rustchuk assured the correspondent that twenty oxen had to be attached to each gun, and that even then they proceeded only at the rate of about an English mile an hour. As to the consequences of the impending war, the correspondent thinks that will lead to the complete devastation European Turkey, as the Turks are ani-

mated with such a fenatical spirit that

they would rather burn Adrianople, Sofia

above all, Constantinople to the ground than see the Russians enter those towns as conquerors. In Bulgaria people are already dying by hundreds of famine and typhus, and the causes of disease will be multiplied tenfold if the country is used as a battle-field in a war which may last for years. Religious fanaticism, combined with the savage spirit of revolution and the greed of adventurers, will be only too likely to produce scenes of horror resembling those which took place in the wars of the Middle Ages. And this state of things, even if no other Powers took part in the war, would probably continue for some time, as the difficulties in the way of Russia are such as to render a short campaign very improbable.

Owing to the naval superiority of Turkey on the Black Sea and the Danube, the fortresses of Varna, Silistria, Rustchuk, Widdin, and Schoumla are in direct communication with Constantinople, whence they can easily prooure troops and supplies of all kinds. These fortresses are sufficiently provided to withstand a siege of four or five months; and if the Turkish iron-clad gunboats on the Danube should succeed in destroying the Russian

pontoon-bridges on that river, and thereby cut off the Russian army in Bulgaria from its supports in Roumania and Bessarabia that army, surrounded by enemies, and unable to produce food in a country where the people are already dying of hunger might be placed in as desperate a position as that of the French at Bedan.

TURKISH IRONCLADS.

In an interesting article, dated Pera, April 10, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives the following account of his visit to some of the Turkish war vessels :-It was with no small amount of satisfaction that I availed myself of an invitation last Friday to accompany Hobart Pasha and a small company of friends on an unofficial and unexpected visit to the ships. The day was splendidly fine, when—to the number of nearly a score—we embarked on board a steamboat flying the Admiral's flag. and proceeded up the Bosphorus. I need not stay to speak of the effective batteries we passed, as our course was directed towards the mouth of the Black Sea: Our object was the fleet, which, lying off Buyukdere, just in front of the Russian Summer Embassy. was drawn up in two grand lines. As we went by, and received a salute from the various vessels. I could but notice that their external appearance was equal to that of English ships, while in many respects superior to that of both French and German men-of-war that I had chanced at various times to see. At last we ran alongside the Fetch Bolend, and were soon on board. thousand ruble Circumstances, immobility, through a reed over head and face, and the Here we had a vessel which forms one of the to wish Foenter spiritual marriage, land- cheeks are plentifully bedaubed class of sloops designed especially for the holder miss, orthodox confession, of faith to paint." Turkish Government. She was not very large. Her crew; all told, would ordinarily half designation. To address Adding probe-if in the English service-160 men. tographic card | Orel poste-restant M.S. But her peculiar power consisted in the facts | The Japanese are launching ironclads. first of all, that to an enemy's battery she The Foo-so was put into the Thames at would present but a very small target; Poplar last Saturday. A second fighting secondly, that that target was very heavily ship was to go into the water at Hull this armoured; thirdly, that from her central morning; a third is on the stocks. With battery of four seven-inch guns she could some surprise I see that the Chinese Minister obtain a nearly all-round fire; and, fourthly, approves all this, and that he made a speech that for a fight at sea she was as handy a at the luncheon on Saturday which showed boat as was ever launched. Remember that either that language was given us to conceal our visit was unexpected, and that it was the Mahomedan Sunday, when the men had afford to give a lesson in diplomatic courtesy ceased from work. Descending between decks without a moment's doley we were at When an unfortunate wretch, weary of once in the central battery. Not a sound was to be heard. So far from this evidence parapet of Waterloo Bridge, prepared to end of defective discipline being forthcoming the his or her troubles in the heart of the ship might have been wholly deserted, so Thames, a humane policeman seizes him quiet was the place. Not a rope was out of or her, transfers the would-be suicide to place. You might have eaten your lunch the police-cells, and the kindly magistrate men. from the decks. The guns were as clean as induces repentance by means of solitary though English sallors had spent their lives confinement and the ministrations of a on their preservation. The armourers' store prison chaplain. But the illogical law of Winchester rifles, the cutlasses, the belts, permits thousands of people to assemble, and the pikes were all stacked and placed as and thousands of shillings to be paid, on a British manaof-war. Had it not been the Agricultural Hall, whilst a couple of for the fee which a motionless marine who madmen, under the pretence of sport, charten guarded the captain's cabin were I might the lives allotted to them in the presence of

have imagined I was on board Her Britannie | the police as surely as do suicides from the A letter from A Retired English Staff Majesty's ship Pallas. But this was a Turkish bridges of the Thames. A modern walkingwar vessel, as we now found when a bugle match attended by doctors, priests, ladies sounded, and 200 men came springing into and the representatives of English pluck, is the battery. Yet here, again, was food for about the most sickening spectacle that could astonishment. Their naked feet made the well be devised by a nation indignant at only noise we heard-not a word was spoken. cock-fighting, and virtuously outraged at The ship was preparing for notion; belts vivisection. Words could not well describe were being buckled on, the magazine opened, the painful sight of American athletes half the guns loosed, the men were at quarters, delirious from want of sleep, half hysterical and yet not a sound save the word of com- with tortured nerves, lollopping along a mand. Then came the order for "in- track with their tongues out, to the brutal dependent firing" at a supposed enemy- applause of the British people. Ears would since. fortunately for our ears no powder being be shocked to hear the pitiful pleading of used-and instantly the huge guns were the pedestrians wakened from their resttrained and run out "fired," loaded, brought less sleep, and compelled to rush out, half to bear in this direction and that, till we slobbering up their food as they pursue their were, to all appearances, in the midst of a merciless and quite unnecessary course; and general action. It was then that I received for what? Sportsmen tell us, for the sake ocular demonstration that these stories of of showing nature racked to its highest tenthe Turkish fleet which Pera had told me sion, and of proving the sublime endurance were but silly inventions. No crew in the of man. Common sense tells us, for the world could have surpassed these men of the sake of earning a few hundred pounds in the Fetch Bolend. I have seen many a European most cruel fashion. It is all over now. The man-of-war in which the men were not half men have done walking, and they have not so smart. When presently we learned, as died; and that is all that can be said. The we gat in the captain's superb cabin, that Catholic youth of London are to give a feast every man in the ship was a Mahomedan to O'Leary, who fasted throughout Lent, Turk; that, so far from being undermanned, and won a wonderful wager, making himself the vessel had twenty or thirty persons above the while into a miserable spectacle. But its complement; and that the stores were complete and the crew enthusiastic, I felt that the Fetch Bolend had, indeed, been couraged by the mercenary applause, the sadly libelled.

The Mosondich lay not far off, and towards and the noble sportsmen would not care to that magnificent specimen of naval archi- see O'Leary drop down dead on the track, tecture we now made our way. As we neared or to see Weston walking over the brink of her fronclad sides, protected as they were his grave and into it. Society would not is attracting the criticisms of inferior with plates twelve and ten inches in hold those spectators guiltless if the next observers, who declare that the strongest thickness, and saw the muzzles of her huge walking-match ended in a ghastly tragedy. | market-porters would break down under guns as they peered from the ports, we felt It is surely time for some enterprising the weight of a fashionable toilet, with all certain that, should the discipline be as good publisher to produce an American dictionary; its et ceteras, to say nothing of its immense on board of her as on the Fetch Bolenil, she for word-coinage is progressing so rapidly must be one of the most powerful vessels in the United States that without a vocabulary | fashion" is certainly wonderful, and goes float. A band was playing a Turkish the newspapers of that country are well- far to justify the declaration of many polks, else all was still as we entered the nigh unintelligible. 'Ulsterated' is the husbands and brothers, to wit, that "the been palpable now. Yet here, as in the so dubbed is in the habit of attiring himself pretend to be the strongest. It is certain smaller vessel, not the most critical eye in one of those coats which take their name that the leading capillary artists were could discover a fault. With a cabin and from the northern province of Ireland. obliged to begin their work, for the great ward room 15ft, high, with splendid baths Pigeon English is as naught compared to Parisian ball, at 9 in the morning; so that and every other apparatus for comfort, all the language of Transatlantic editors. scrupulously clean and perfectly ventilated, Good news for the builders! The polka | heads" with care for fourteen hours on the this huge ironclad presented more the ap- is, I hear, to be in vogue this season, and stretch, with all the weight of flowers. pearance of a floating palace than an engine naturally when all the couples engaged in jewels, and hairpins, without being able to of war. Wherever we went the same state it give a stamp simultaneously there is no | rest their necks" (or backs) for a single of things was found. Every man in his dance so trying to the floors. At Lady moment; and it is asked by wondering place, the utmost order and quiet, all ready Catherine Weyland's and at Lady Leslie's | members of the sex that wears short hair. for an action, if need be, at any moment, lately, the guests were in abject terror of what man could have come out fresh and above its complement and perfect in dis- while the polks was being danced; and there in the heat and excitement of the ballroom cipline. At every step we took the lie was are many houses in London less substantially for another four or five hours, after going given to the stories which we had so often Had the Mesondish been commanded by an English captain and manned by an English crew, it could scarcely have been days is a question of on small importance the 10th March, on "Foods and Drinks," by better kept-it certainly could not have been during the present epidemic. Going in a more serviceable condition, even under the church' too often means visiting sick friends, strictest mertinet. I believe in my country- and bringing the germs of disease into men as the grandest sailors the world has the attics of fashionable mansions towards ever seen; their marine instincts are as midnight, when the master and mistress are wonderful as their strength of purpose is sleeping the sleep of the vaccinated below great. But in the Turks they have worthy About three weeks ago a Kensingtonian rivals and close imitators, who will run kitchen-maid suffering from smallpox was them a hard race some day, should fortune quietly brought down from her high estate, favour them. All this I thought as we left and conveyed in a suitable carriage the ship to the strains of "Rule Britannia," the Smallpox Hospital. A week later played as a compliment to our nationality, succumbed to the disease, and was finally and perhaps as a little defiance to the removed to the lowliest chamber she is likely

Russians; and as I looked at the sister-ship to occupy until earth has resolved her into of these splendid vessels we had visited, and some fairer form (according to Seymour remembered that Turkey possesses between | Haden she may yet come up as a flower) twenty and thirty magnificent ironclad vessels of war all equally ready for service, well manned, disciplined, and commanded, without waiting to be removed in a suitable felt that another reason might be adduced why Russia should not recklessly and heedlessly go to war.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS. Princess Mary of Hanover, after taking

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Who is to conduct the foreign policy of England, her Majesty's Government or the member for Greenwich? I ask this because I hear, on excellent authority, that in an interview with General Ignatieff Mr Gladstone urged upon him that Russia should not demobilise her armies. Is this patriotism?

eight months to make up her mind, has

finally refused the hand of her cousin

I see Schouvaloff paid the Prince of Wales the compliment of attending at the Charing Cross Station to see him off to the Continent If my memory serves me right, in the prizering also they always shake hands before

If Sir H. Elliot intends, as I am informed, to write an account of recent 'Clouds in the stantinople with Russian soldiers. Where- | (hammers)." upon Sir H. Elliot sent for the British land at Constantinople. If so, what fanatic tegic necessity.

upon the Eastern Question:

our thoughts, or that the Celestials can well to Western nations.

life and maddened by despair, stands on the

'all's well that ends well.' Let us have no more of these walking-matches, lest, bow is bent too far and the thin string of But our inspection was not to end here. life is cracked. The doctors, the priests,

They had not expected us, and thus, latest addition to the language. It sounds | weaker sex," so called, is very much any disorder had existed, it must have formidable, but only signifies that any one stronger than the weak creatures who

the guns in excellent condition, the crew being hurled into the supper-room below bright, ready to dance and to promenade built than those presided over by these fair through such an ordeal?

Where do our servants spend their Sun-About the same time a footman in Berkeleysquare was also stricken with smallpox; but carriage he walked out of the house, with a view to bettering himself in a hospital of his own choosing. Not having confided his intentions even to the lady's-maid, there was general consternation at his disappearance. After a good deal of trouble he was traced to the Middlesex, and thence to the Smallpox Hospital at Highgate, where he was found to be lying in imminent danger of his life. This little incident happening on the eve of a marriage in the family, a printed document explaining the facts was circulated among the guests, which had the effect of reducing the numbers to some two hundred, with a defection on the part of one bridesmaid, looked on unofficially from afar. Who can say that the defecting bridesmaid had not rubbed shoulders with the infecting footman in the mazes of the scaffolding at the Grosvenor Gallery the very morning of his smallpox-laden progress towards a haven of rest No doubt many persons did. What became

A correspondent writes: 'The Court newsman thus describes the East,' he will probably have some rather head-dress of a lady who was presented on startling disclosures to make on the sending her marriage to the Queen at the last of the British fleet to Besika Bay. A story Drawing-room: "The front hair was carled current in military circles is, that General a la neige (like snow). At the top an Ignatieff obtained so great a hold over the ornament in diamonds like a peacock's tail. wretched mind of Abdul Assiz that he at The back hair raised from the roots, aclast persuaded him to let him garrison Con- companied on each side by curled marteaux

A recent book of travels gives the followironclads, who received orders to blow out of ing account of the negresses in the interior the water any Russian who attempted to of Africa: "The women are satisfied with little clothing, but they bestow much care Liberals called an idle Beaconsfield demon- on the decoration of their heads. Their stration' may have been a downright stra- woolly looks are saturated with oil, often of the most unsavoury description. In front Everything appertaining to Russia is they are arranged in masses of frizzy curls, interesting at the present moment. I have and the hair behind is drawn tightly to the therefore no hesitation in clipping the top of the head and twisted into a knot, into following advertisement from a Russian which is stuck a bunch of peacock, ostrich, newspaper, and I trust the information it or other feathers. If time and hair permit contains may have a certain moral effect there are other knots at the side of the head, to which more feathers and beads are Land-holder 28 year, to have thirty attached. Suet or chalk is then blown

have circumstances immobility, although a I ask, sir, where is the difference? Which is the more barbarous—I assert also the most preposterously absurd—the head-dress of the M of T or that of the poor savage?-I am, sir, your obedient cervant, AN OLD MAN.

PROVERES OF THE BILLINGS-

FAMILY. Humiti natur is the same all over the world, cept in Nu England, and that its righting themselves. skordin to sareumstances. A kodfish aristokrat siwus puts me in

mind ov a drunken man a trying tu walk a Rum is good in its place, and hel is the Akordin tu skripter than will be just

about as many Kammills in heavin as rich

When yu korte a widder, yu want tu du it with spurs on. Larfing at yurs own story, while yu are tellin on it, is a good dele like firing a gun

oph thru the tuch hole. A not lam alwiis makes a kross ram. A live harte sumtimes gits intu a ded body, so due peris git into feres clama

"Glory enuff for one da," attendin nigger kamp meeting.

He who skorns to be inflorensed at tall by fashun is a wize fool.

I am prepaired tu say tu sevin ov the. rich men out ov evry ten, make the most ov yure money for it makes the most ov yu. ... If i had a boy who didn't lie well anuff tu suto me, i wud set him tu tendin a retale dri good store.

Man was kreated a little lower than the angells and has bin gittin a little lower ever The moste oneasy kreetur i ever perused.

was a bob tale bull, in fli time. When a feller gits a going down hil, it dus seem as that evry thing had been greased for the okashun. I have known folks whose callibre was

very small, but whose bors was big. The meanest man i ever nu was the one who stole a suggar whissel from a nigger baby to sweeten a kup ov rye koffee with. Pluk is a nise kompound ov pride, vanitee and vartue.

Robbers are like rane, tha fall on the just and the unjust. .Wa hate those who will not take our advise, and despise them who do. Matches ma be made in hevin, but the ar ginerally sold down here.

I consatt there is this difference between bashfullness, and modesta, the one soon wares oph, the other never dus.

Miscellaneous

THE weight of feminine attire in our days inconvenience. What women endure for many of their patients had to "hold their

FOODS AND DRINKS.—A lecture was delivered before the Society of Arts, London, on Dr Corfield. Professor of Hygiene in University College. After explaining the reasons why beef is more nutritious, though somewhat less digestible, than mutton, the disadvantages attending the use of pork from its closeness of fibre and superabundance of fat, and the comparatively low value of the flesh of young animals, the lecturer observed,-Good meat should neither be too pale, indicative of disease: nor too dark, suggesting that the animal has not been killed. It should be elastic to the touch, have a rumbled appearance, and not become moist if kept. Salmon was pronounced to be as nutritious as beef or mutton. Eels, mackerel, and herrings were less easily digested than most other fish, because of the fat contained in their muscles. Dr Corfield quoted Dr Parke's opinion that spirits do not sustain the body in resisting extremes of heat or cold, that they induce liver disease and decrease the power of working, that strong wines and beers were liable to cause gout, and that even light wines and beers should be used if at all, in moderation, and only at meal times. The lecturer referred to the nervestimulating and non-intoxicating qualities of tea, coffee, and cocos, and the dangers of indigestion resulting from their abuse, especially in drinking them too hot. Dr Carpenter, who occupied the chair, said that the inhabitants of some parts of Scotland lived almost entirely on oatmeal and butter-milk, and few people were capable of more sustained labour than these. As to stimulants, he had tried total abstinence for twelve years. and, although it could be practised in health, he had found it desirable to take a little light wine or beer to aid digestion when suffering from mental over-work.

The Paris physicians, who make a steady war on the "low bodies" which send so many women to a premature grave, have now declared war on the high heels that have been so generally adopted of late years by the superior sex. They say that these heels are not only very injurious to the feet. but cause serious injury to the rest of the economy by throwing the body forward, so that all the organs are gradually thrown out of their true and natural hang, as every displacement of the organs, however slight, leads necessarily to disease, both special and general. The medical body declares unanimously that the use of these heels by the women, combined with the use of tobacco by the men, must inevitably exercise a most disastrous action on the health of the next generation. A century ago, when this absurd and mischievous fashion was in favour, the same evil results were declared to be inseparable from its adoption : the warning of to-day is but the echo of the warning sounded in the past; but, though that warning succeeded in overthrowing the insensate oustom, it is doubtful whether the note of alarm now being sounded will be equally successful. At all events, thosewho consent to return to a more wholesoms style of foot-gear can only do so gradually. as the muscles that have been elongated. as well as those that have been shortened. by the unnatural elevation of the heel and depression of the toes, can only be brought back to their normal state by degrees. It is recommended to diminish the height of the boot-heels gradually, those of each new pair being a little lower than the last. In this way the muscles of the foot and leg may be reduced to their normal state without much suffering, and the organs now thrown out of their, proper positions will have a chance of "BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I

feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley. for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered exerticisting pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills. I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. -el am. Sir. yours truly, HENRY ALLPANS. asTo the Proprietors of Nonton's Camo. MILE PILLS." == 01/19/77.

Lete. Pepe

McDonald, Jas. } 1

#### NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DARLY instead of TRI-WEERLY as heretefore. No change, how ever, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers. "

The Conductors guarantee an eventus circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR OHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

#### POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of corr spondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.

# Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

are charged as double, treble, &c., as the the newspaper is treated as a letter. case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur. gent may be paid either as Newspapers or

N.R. means No Registration.

	LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Letters.	Registration	Newspapers.	Bks. & Pttns Per 2 oz.	
	Within any Town or Settle-					
*	ment, or between Hongkong,					l
	Canton, and Macao, in either direction.			0		ĺ
	Between any other two of	2	8	2	2	
	the following places (through					ı
	a British Office) viz :- Hong.	3.			7	ı
	kong, Macao, Ports of China		ŀ			ŀ
	and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon,				3.	ı
	and the Philippines, by Private		• (		_ ;	ı
	Ship,	4	8	2	2	
	Between the above by Con-			1		ı
	tract Mail,	8	8	2	4	L

# Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies) South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guians).

#### Postage to Union Countries. United Kingdom and Union Countries

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۴	Other Union Coun	tries :	-			2
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	Dontage de Men	Ttul.		Y	Antas	

Lostage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands :-

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Letters.

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Registration.

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and Hawaii (N.R.):-	-		
Letters,	20		16

Books and Patterns. W. Indies, Ruenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Gusyra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela i-

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Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows :--1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise-

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices. .

4th. A supplement must consist wholly published, and enjoys considerable prestige or in great part of matter like that of newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal Newspapers over four ounces in weight | for examination. If this rule be infringed

> Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary binding, mounting, or covering of a book, drc., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

dec. must not be sent as a separate packet. Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, -may also be sent by

book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet

is charged as a letter. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so

they must again tie up the packet. No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth. unless it be sent to or from one of the

Government offices. When, owing to a great and unusual Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, influx of letters, books, &c., the transmis-sion or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery,

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 Inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria. Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

# PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic salue: This rule excludes all afticles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use Books, &co, for all other places, as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent estensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsto value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an i convenience of those who may wish to post of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very order (however small the quantity may be) or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual

patterns or samples, are not admissible. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to exable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal-boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, outtings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

kinds. Such articles as solssors, knives, razors forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad. A packet of patterns or samples sent to

the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, use for writing or printing upon; and the dc., up to the latest moment before the books or other publications, prints, maps, departure of the French Packets, arrange- times; that it is exposed to considerable &c., may be either printed, written, en- ments have been made for receiving at the pressure and friction in the mail bag : and graved, lithographed, or plain, or any Post Office late letters-except those to that, whenever the bag has in the course of mixture of these. Further, all legitimate | und through Australia-from 11.16 A.M. to | its transmission to be transferred by means of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be is would disapprove of his doing so. made up for Shanghal by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON COR-RESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST

INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c. Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient & merican Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold

at this Office. The charge for Registry is 8 cents in impeded. Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San

Francisco (8 cents.) .The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent !-Letters, per half ounce.

Rongkony V. S. Stamps Stamps Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.... 12 Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, il-ilinitimo, iliii 12 Hawaii, Newfoundland, ..... 12 Guatemala, Marquesas Is. Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, ... 12 Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cursçon, Grey-

toton, Guiana, Bonduras. Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies, .... 12 Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, 12 Bratil, ..... 12 Argentine Confederation, Bue-

nos Ayres, Paraguay, Urugliay, ..... 12 Books and Papers Circulars &c., for Canada, per Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 of ) eath Paper. 2

per 4 oz, indicination .... Any atticles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves. lewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the Even if the letter do not contain any article

by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West important, be registered. Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

#### Miscellaneous Notices,

Indian Correspondence, Unpaid Letters are not received for the

Indian Mail Packets, The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, \* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindini by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations :-1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No

double letters are allowed. 2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. 8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or

description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. \* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia, The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from

The French Packts for Batavla wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly. It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the

following are the best opportunities :in the S. W. Monsoon. The English Mail. The French Mail. In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury

is much increased. No information can be given respecting meet occasional emergencies, and not for letters which pass through a Post Office the regular posting of extensive correspon- except to the persons to whom they are dence. Should it be found, therefore, that | addressed; and in no other way is official large and unmanageable numbers of letters | information of a private character allowed and, in short, whatever is necessary for the | are habitually thrown upon the Department | to be made public. A Postmaster may, at the last moment, a heavier late fee will however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it

> Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

> Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the war and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a regis- United Kingdom may be consulted at tered packet can be traced through its whole | Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. course; and thus the loss of a registered | 0.- Names must be given in full (expect packet is a very rate occurrence. Neverthe- when there is more than one Christian less large sums of money or other articles name) but the name of the Payee need not of great value should not be sent through be given if the order be crossed (as obsques the post, even if the packet be registered; as are crossed). It can then be paid only the machinery of the Department is not through a Bank, and may afterwards be arranged with a view to such transmission. specially crossed to any Bank. By law, the Post Office is not responsible 7 .- No order can be paid till the Payee for the safe delivery of registered packets; have signed it in the proper place. An though any officer who may neglect his order can be transferred to another office duty on this point will be called to strict on payment of an additional commission. account. Sent in unregistered letters, value In case of loss of an order, necessity for able articles are exposed to risk, and offer a stopping payment, or the like, application temptation which ought not to be created; should be made to the nearest Money and the Department cannot in any way | Order Office for instructions. undertake the sale conveyance of such 8 .- If the order be not presented within packets, All inland or colonial letters, six months an additional commission will therefore, which contain coin, and all be charged; if not within twelve months. inland letters which contain watches of the money will be forfeited. When the lewellery, even though they be posted order is once paid no further claim can be without registration, are treated as register- entertained. ed, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to relative to it has been received. the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch

Most countries to which Hongkong for-

wards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows :---

5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &o., 8 oz. 4. The following articles cannot be sent

Books and Papers—to British Offices,

by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyo-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing PARCELS. -The public is reminded that In China and Japan, there is no such thing

as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be Ded.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, at no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or auspicious. Be is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships. No correspondence will be forwarded by

sailing vessel but such as is specially so Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

# Money Order Regulations.

1 .- Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghal and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2 -Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

Stamps. 3.-Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-

tures of the mails. 4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the

advice arrived, The commission is as follows :--Orders on the United Kingdom, Up to £2...... 18 cents. £10......72 ,,

Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25,.....15 cents.

5 .- Lists of Money Order Offices in the

9.—No order can be paid until the advice \* Made out on a printed form which is supplied

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

# POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, June 1, 1877.

Lete. Pape.

Acuttu 1	MoDulatu, vas. 1
Armand Single-	engineer
ton & Co.	McKay, G. S. 1
Affis, Eduardo del	Middleton, J. T. 1
	Monkman, J. W. 1
Baptista, Joan	Morrison & Co., }
	Transfer & Co., 1
Antonio	Messrs 5
Bennett, Mr 1	
Besing, Mrs S.E. 1	Nelson, Geo.Kerr 1
Bisset, Chas. H. 2	Notying, A. 1
Chhuffoo, Singh 1 rege	Olore Miss
Chan Cale C 1	Oxley, H. 1
	Onley, II.
Cockburn, Col. 1	
	Palmer, J. A. 1
Davidson, Gerald 1	Perks, Mrs
Davur Peston-	Arthur J.
jee Framjee	Pollard, Mr 1
Dawson, F. 1	Poret, Dr Benito 1
	TOTON TO TOUR T
Delgado, Thomas 1	D- W- W
Dias, Ignacio 1	Ray, Mrs F. 1
	Redmond, D. S. 1
Edwards, James 1	Richards, Wm. H. 1
	Robertson, John 2
Farquharson, 1	Ruchwald, Leo-
Thos.	pold 1
Fletcher, Angus 1 reg	d'en mestrik 1
Forrest, Thomas 1	Shaik Hoosan
Fyfe, J. B.	Shaik Hajee 1 re
1	Siran, Monsr. 1
Gallary, R. J. 1	Smith, Dr. F. C.
Gardner, C. F. 1	Snowdeal,
Gillming Mma	Wm, H, 1
Hermine 1	A Charles and Thomas . The same of
	Stevenson A
Gordon, G. 1	Stevenson, A. 1
Graham, Capt. 2	St. John, Miss 8
G. F.	
Graham, Mrs	Taylor, R. g
C. H.	Teong Chie & Co.1
Green, W. 1	/
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Hitchcook, F. A. 4	M.E.A.
Hutchinson, F.O. 1	
+ 1.3.	Walker, E.R. 1
Jackson, R. 1	Wedderburn.
	Sir David
Kemsley, Thos. 1	POTT PO COLUMN
	Welman, T. H. 1
Khilury, M. 1	Wilkinson, W. 1 re
Konlez, Paul 1	Wilson, Wm. 1
	Wingfield, H. I
Law, Thos. 1	Winne, Mr 1
Lawrence, L. 1	TIT_11_12 TIP
manager 1	
Management T 10 1 100	Wolton, Joseph 1
Macandrew, J. F. 1	Vanish Tamel 18 ha
Mackey, J. 1 Marks, Mrs Alex. 2	Asyler, Ismail V. 1
Marks, Mrs Alex. 2	Young, Mrs A. 1

t	For Merc	hant Ships.
7	Lete. Pap	teta.Pe
t	Abbey Cowper 1	John Midleton 1 re
₿	Adda 1	John Milton 16
-	Alden Besse 1	
	Anglo Saxon 1	Kenid T
e	Angostura East	7
9	Böysengar	Leading Wind 1
8	Antioch 1	Letty Gales 1
r	Antwerp 1	Loiterer 1
	Arabella 1 1	Lord Macaulay 8
8	Atma 1	Louise 1
	August 2	
9	Augusta 1	Madanzar, s.s. 1
9	37.	Maggie Douglas 1
	Balgownie 1	Maid Morgan 1 Maini 5
	Benolutha 8	
8	Bertha 1	Mary Whitridge 1
	Canham 1	Matago 1 McNear 1
i	Canham 1 Caribou 10	Trover T
5		Nautilus 1
45	Catherstone 1	Neuerel Raptain 1
7 .	Charles Moreau 2	_
	Charlie Palmer 1	Orange Grove 1
Ú.	Charlotte An-	A 24
9	drews	Palestine 1
	Christian 2 1	Panola 1
1	McAusland	Paraguay, s.s.
9	City of Berlin 1	Peeress 2
	Connaught 1 3	Penrith 14
ì	Ranger	Perclude 1
		Pilgrim 1
	Cristoforo Co- 4 1	Polynesia 1 Pride of the Waer 2
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i	Craig Ewan	TIMOS OF ALMED T
)	Dale, 8.8. 6 8	Redive 1
	Dale, s.s. 6 8 Daphne 3(1 rg.	)Rhoda 1
1	Davena I	Robert Henderson 1
3	Denbighshire 1	Rohtan 1
		Rotterdam
)	E. P. Bouverie 4	Roving Sailor 1
*	Edward Albroth 1	
1	Edward May 1 1	Saint Joseph 1
		Sapphire
Ġ	Elizabeth 1	Sarah Nicholson 1
1	Nicholson .	Scawfell 1
ij	Elliotts 1	Signal 1 Sir Robert Parkes 1
١,	Polinston / 1	Soeka 1
١J	Felicetas 1	Spirit of the Age 2
3	Florence 1	Star of China 1
	Fortitude 1	Star of Jamaica 19
l	- VIIIIWAY	Sunbeam 1
. [	Gaetannio 1	Syringa 1
	George Croshaw I	
1	Giamens 1	Unanima 1
1	Gos Crow Shan 1	
. 1	1 1	Variadis

For H. M. Ships. Lets. Pap. Lets. Paps. Sylvia Oharybdis Temar Victor Emanuel 2

Vanadis

Hibernia, B.B.

Ida F. Taylor

J. D. Peters

Magpie

Modeste

Ville de Lille

1 William Fruing

Wm. Phillips

Yorkshire

#### Books, etc. without Covers Bain Brothers & Co., p.c.

Cassell's Magazine. Der Freischlits. Die Gartelande. Echo du Parliment. Engineer, The Field, Sist March. Figuro. Gaceta de Madrid. Graphic, 14th April. Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20. James Allan Tubes Tel. Code, Milner's Safe Compy. Monatsschrift für den Orient. Nowcastle Weekly Chronicle. News of the World. Nieueve Rotterdamscho Courant. Steamship Circular (H. E. Moss')

Sunday at Home.

Uber Land und Meer. Vogruge Preiscourant, Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

•	Vessel's Name.	Auchor-	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
	The second second	7			t au			Foochow.	Ab'deen Dool
	<b>Steamers</b> Bowen	1	Miller	Brit, str.			TITLE TATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	4 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	c-morrow
			Wood	Brit, str.			To a series of the series of t		Sanda' Slip
	Dyphrenes		Clanchy	Brit. str			Yuen Fat Hong		t daylight
	Danube		Jackson	Brit. str.		June 1	Butterfield & Swire	Coast Ports	
	Diomed		Pitman	Brit, str.			DOURTON TRADERICE CO. A.C.	COMBU I OF UR	1) (4,44) 4.
	Douglas		Steele	Brit, str.	852	May 23	Jilman & Co.	G-stow 4	ith inst.
	Duna		Schultz	Ger. str.	1085			Swatow	140
	Peronia		MacDonald	Brit. str.	1389	May 29	lardine, Matheson & Co.		
	Halley of Lorne		Jones	Brit, str.			Adamson, Bell & Co.		
	Fordon Castle		Johnson	Brit. str.	687		Нор Кее & Со.		
	Mecca		BES	Brit atr.	761		Siemssen & Co.	G	Cos'tan Doc
	Mingpo	- 3	Walker	Brit, str.	606		Kwok Acheong		K'loong Doc
	Norna		Jaques	Brit, str.	971	May 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		Malle
	Doean	5 0	Reeves	Brit. str.			P. & O. S. N. Co.	70110	K'loong Doo
	Bunda		Coles	Brit, str.	820	May 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	1	Repairing
	Phales		Flawkins	Brit. str.		June 9	Kwok Acheong	*****************	TACHOTTER
	lottung	20	LEGITALLIG		4. 4	14		41 7	
	salling Vessels				400	W 00	Wieler & Co.	4 6 6	
j	A. E. Vidal	8 1	Schreiker	Ger. bqe.		May 20	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
	Adela	4 0	Beattle	Brit. bge.	1		Manar & Co		
	Auguste	4 k	Phomsen	Brit, 3m.so.	440		Meyer & Co. Wieler & Co.	and the second	
	Ber:ha	4 0	Ringe	Ger. bqe.	442		Cultural de Co.	3 2	
	Canaan		Manson	Brit. sh.			Order Order	Newchwang	Ab'deen Doo
	Capella		Anderssen	Swed. bge.	307		Order Dawitt & Co	2 m	Wanchai Pi
	Carrioks	8 1	Carr	Brit, bqe.	916		Russell & Co.	Manila	7. 4
	Caura		Thiemen	Ger. bqe.	689		Wm. Pustau & Co.	TATALA TATALA	the state of the
	Chamron Kamrys		Möller	Siam, bqe.	430		Kin-tye-loong		A service
	Cheng Soon	1	Cheng Sang	Siam, sch.	200		Chinese		e w.
1	Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit, bqe.	690		Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
	Dauphine		Lelionnais	Fch. bg.	327	The state of the s	Order		
	Fifeshire		Ness	Brit, sh.	750		Order	No. West	•
			Guest	Amer. sh	829		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
	Fleetwing		Hyland	Brit. bge	40.4		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manakanan	
	Formosa		chweer	Ger, bqe	000	May 25	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	
	Formosa		Gaillard	Fch. bqe	1 100.00		Adamson, Bell & Co.	Foochow	-7
	Gaston Auger	_	Key	Brit. bge	M 4 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Yokohama	
	Glamis		Roberts	Brit. sh	-000	May 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		Cos'tan Do
	Gryle	. 6	Harkness	Amer. bqe	AMO	May 29	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	COP CUT DO
	Harriet N. Carlton	a .	e imith	Brit, bqa	0.00	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Cilcon De
	Hannah & Mary	9 '	Greig	Brit. sh	-600	April 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	***************************************	K'loong Do
	Hannah Law	0	Snow	Amer, bqe		May 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	X1
	Helena	4 1	Biehl	Ger, bge	400	May 24	Wieler & Co.		
V	Hieronymus		dutchinson	Amer. sh	-050	May: 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	3
	Highlander	0 1	Oom	Ger. 8m. sc		May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Foodbor	15.0
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	Hope			all a little	HOM	Mar. 27	Siemssen & Co.	Callao	
	Hydra		Dest		OAL	May 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		1
	Iranu .	4	Pearce	4 44 1 4 4	FAA	May 18	Arnhold, Karbers & Co.		
	Iris	4	c Rüter				Russell & Co.		
	Jacatra	8	h Dirksen		270		diemssen & Co.		1
	Japan		k Walter	Ger. 3m. se	1 4000		Order		
	Leicester		cluaddy	Brit, si			Siemssen & Co.		
	Livingstons	3	k Masek	Ger. bge		7 7 7	Insurance Cos.		
	Loiterer	B		Amer, sch	- A	May 1	Order	****************	MoD.'s Sil
	Lydla		. Youngeon	Brit, bq	1 0/2/		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	9
	Madura		o stanton	Brit. si		May 2	Order	Touron	
	Michelle Selchau	4	c Geratenberg	Brit, bq	9. ***		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	6.
	New Era	8	c awyer	Brit, al		7 - 200	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydne	1.
	Novelty	4	c Colliver	Brit. bq			7 Master	designation and amount	ar .
	Presto	4	o Laidman	Brit. bq			4 Chinese		,
	Rhoda	4	k Vincent	Beit, bq	, , ,		1 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Rajang (Borneo)	
	Ross Bottcher	3	kischultze	Ger. bq	4 4 4		8 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	regang (Dorney)	
	Rosins	8	J. Hansen	A n. 3m. s			5 Melchers & Co.		1 .
	dotterdam		i Dik	Dut, bq			3 Remedios & Co.	100	
,	San Lorenzo	4	o Madareaga	Span, b	2°) _ = = =		o Presoil to Co.	San Francisco	
	Stracaturo	8	ZelliN	Brit. 8	k i 116:	9 May 1	8 Russell & Co.	New York	1
	I homas Lord	3	c Hall			April	2 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		Jardine's
	Tullochgorum		Visson	Brit. 3m.			0 Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	A BEATTIO B
	Vesta		k Dirks	Ger. bo	e. 30		1 Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	Wanabat t
	Western Chief	8	Lillewer		h. 75	0 May 2	6 Meyer & Co.		Wanchai I
				(c) - 3	Ti	a 3.		e y	1
	WHAMPOA			1	-	0 15	8 Eduard Schollhass & Co.	Tientsin	
	Christian	4	Stehr	Ger. 3m.	-	2 May		Tientsin	1
		Ţ	Whiting	Brit. k	g. 25	5 June -	2 Chinese	TIGHTAN	1
	Victory	l.	4	1	_		1	1	
	Victory .		,,,,B			17			
	Victory		Smith		tr. 74	9 Мау	9 P. & O. S. N. Co.		

# Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	Н. Р.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot Charybdis Curlew Hart Juno Ling Feng Magpie Meeanee Modeste Moorhen Patino Victor Emanuel	5766767666K.	American British British British Chinese British British British British British British British	corvette corvette gun vessel gun vessel corvette gunboat gun vessel military hospital corvette gunboat transport Commodore's flag-ship	1037 1506 774 465 1462 354 774 2591 1405 420 1200 3087	6 17 3 4 8 2 3 .:14 4	700 400 160 120 400 80 160 350 60	May 16 April 5 May 4 May 6 May 15 June 1 May 28 April 13 May 28 Feb. 23	Geo. H. Perkins T. E. Smith E. J. Church H. N. Hood A. H. Boldero J. Farrow Charles Vernon Anson Alex. Buller, C.B. John Hope Rapello Commodore Watson

HONGKO		ACAO AND STEAMERS.	CANTON RIVER	OHINE		i-vess aters		CANTON
Name.  Fame Fei Watt Ichang Kin Shau Kin Shau Kin Kiang Lintin Fowen Stada Sir J. Jestschkoy Spark White Cloud	Tons.  117 700 457 617 69 1890 37 101 140 280	Captain.  Stopani Martin Cary Benning, T.  Lefevre  Hoyland Benning, A.	Owners.  H. & W'pea Dock Co. Capt. Sands Butterfield and Swire H., C. & M. S. boat Co. H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. P. & O. S. N. Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong	Chun-hai Peng-chou-hai Quong-on Shen-chi Sui-tsing Tehing-tsing	Tons.  431 28 160 280 600 180 150 160 800	Guns. 7 1 6 5 3 5	H. P. 400 60 150	J. Godsil E. F. Collins Wan Lum Wan E. Choy  A. Fry Li Ping Tye H. Wade Stewart Bestard C. De Longueville Lam Man Wo

Ave. French Chip.se Chinese	Shanghai British Tabyew Chinese  * Since left port, or arrived at Henghops.	Restrol FL. M. gunboat Palos U. S. gunboat Sobel Mussles gunboat
May 19, 1877.  Figure Castle for London Glenearm for London Le-ly Boweti for Sharighai *Namoa for Hongkong *Olympia for Hongkong Wm. Manson British barque  SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.  May 26, 1877.	Glaticus British #Gwallof British H. C. Orsted Danish Has-titig Chinese Haining British Honon Chinese Kiang-was Chinese Nanking Atherican	Ting Ting  Minchart sathing vessus,  Hepeful American barque British schooner John Nicholson British ship Kents Bank British schooner Union British schooner Windhover British ship British barque British ship
FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.	Herohanf Stramens. Pusiyama Chinese	HeroHant Strames.  The you-fung American

					40 30
BUNGKUNG MARK	ET PRICES		arrots, Fresh, English elery, Chinese,		40 30 80 <del></del>
Corrected to Saturday,	June 2, 1877			77	00 —
At 1110 Cash per Do	Paici	, O			20 —
	Higheet. Lo	encer.	hilles, Dried,		00 —
Butcher N	feat.		, Mixed,		70 60
Bacon, English, 1		Fig. 3. 3	,, Red,		160 —
,, Ame. Sugar oured	,, 300				10 —
,, Foochow,	,, 160		urry Stoff, English,		40 30 30 <b>2</b> 0
Beef, sirloin and prime or Beef Corned,	otto 150	140 A	gg Plant, arlic, (bulb) dried,	2)	40 80
				1)	80 20
,, Roast,	100	2 4 8	reens, White		10 —
, Steak,	4.44		, Winter course	11	20 15
Bullooks Brains.	er set 60	50 "	Horse Radish," S'hal	. 22	300 250
Tongue, fresh,	each 275	250 L	ettuce, Chinese		30 20
orned	320	200		44	10 <del>-</del> 16 10
Head,	,, 600 150			catty	15 10 750 650
Heart,	110		fushroom, dried, nions, Bombay		60 50
,, Hump, Salt	50	40	Green	11	80 20
Kidneys,	60	i 7	arsley, Chinese,	)) ))	80 60
Tall	100	90	41 12 1	bunch	10 5
Liver.		60 E		catty	30 20
Tripe (undresse	ed), catty 50	40	,, Californian,	. 11	30 25
Calves' Head and Feet,	set 500	400	,, Sweet,	91	12 10
Hams, American,	1b. 800	* A. T. T.	nmpkins,	11	20 15
	180	4		doz,	80 20
English	<b>860</b>	110		catty	25 20 35 80
	190		halots,	19	1
And the second s	190	. 0	Sesamum,	• •	120 100 30 20
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	180	1.0	Spinach, Common	. 11	25 20
	130				20 -
	catty 60		Squash, bottle Paro (U Tau)		20 -
, Feet,	100	. 40	market in the second	• • •	80 60
, Fry,	110		l'omatoes, l'urnips, Salt,		20 15
	nation Y	2 29	Chinese	catty	18 10
Kidnews	80	4	Vegetable Marrow,	10	80 -
Limon	1b, 100	977 4 18	Water Lily Roots,	1 11 mm	60 50
Pork, Chop,	catty 150		Water Cress,	bunch	20 1C
Corned.	180		Yama,	. catty	20 15
,, Leg,	,, 150	2	Frai	20 30	
The state of the s	110	11.2	Alcurites,	, catty	60 80
Sheeps' Head, and Fee	**	3	Apples, Rose,	1 11	70 60
	each 50	5. b.10	,, Californian,		250 —
Kidness	91 80		Bananas, fragrant Pun		80 25
Sucking Pigs,	The day		Chestnuts, old,	. 11	120 —
Voal.	The state of the s	A State of the second	Coccanuts	non	60 60
Poult			Currants,	, botile	400 850
Capons,	catty 25	220		. 1b.	200 100
Ducks,		110	Dates,	bottle	\$00 400
Eggs, Hen	dos, 100	And the second	Figs, Dried,		500 400
, Duck	., 10	1. 7.1	Ground Nuts, .	. catty	4080
, Salt .	,, 12		Lemons,	n	150 140
Fowls,	catiy 18		", Green,	1 11	100 90
Geese,	., 12		Lichees, Dried,	• •	200 180
	each 35	(4)	,, Green,	1 10	50 40
Pheasants, Canton,			Loong Ngan, Deled,		70 60
- 124	esch 15	- 1	Mangoes,	. each	70 60 80 <b>2</b> 5
Quail,	,, 13 8°		,, Anam, ,, Canton, gree	n. cetty	70
Rabbits,	. ,, 40		5	-	The second second
Teal, Turkeys, Cook,	catty 80				40 -
Hen.		0 450	and the second second second	catty	60
ip , ton, qi	7 77	1. 11. 11	Oranges, (Coolle) Ch	1	120 110
Bombay Ducks, new po		800			200
		0 60			150 130
Carp,	. ,,	30 70			100 80
Codfish, Salt,		30 150	7 177		140 120
Crabs,	. catty 2	50 140	, Punti, .	. ,	50 40
Cuttle Fish,		08 00		each	60 50
Dace,	1.00	90 70		catty	30 20
Eels, Congor		70 60	N 9. 37	. 11	40 80 50 40
" Yellow .		20 -			
File Fish,		60 50 80 <b>1</b> 20		2. 2.	40 30 40 30
Fresh Fish, Large		80 120 80 70		bottle	300 250
y, Small	2	00 160			
Frogs,		80 160			The same
Garoupa, Herrings,		00 80		1b.	200 150
emoked	7.7	00 —	A	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	70 50
Labrus,	F 15	20 <b>—</b>		e stick	60 80
Live Fish,		40 120	100	catty	60 50
Lobsters,		30 120	And the second of the second o		110 100
Mackerel,	. 19. 2	20 -		1. 1	60 50
Mango Flah,	. , 1	.00		liancous.	1
Mullet,	. 0	90 70	The state of the s		
Cysters,		40 180		1 11	750 500
Parrot Fish,		80 103		ploul	1600 1500 1500 1600
Perch,	• 11	80 70 190 140		ploui lb.	
Pomfret,					
Black .		100 90 200 <b>1</b> 60	T		750 700
Prawns,		80 70		1 11	250 220
Ray, Rock Fish,		90 80		pioni	1080 1000
Salmon, Canton,		rco 80		1b.	400 350
Salt Fish,		120 100		. catty	800 250
Shark, young		70 60	O Citron,	,	160 150
Shrimps,	V 99	100 90		. 11	700 500
Skate,		250 200		. botile	the second secon
Snapper,	1 99	120 110		. 13.	280 200
Snipe Fish,	. 91	160 -		, bottle	
Soles, Fresh	• 197	100		. plcal	
Tench,	.6 )9	100 8		. casty	
Turtles, Small,	1 11	350 30		, picul	The state of the s
ille White Balt,		80 5		, pkgo.	
	tables.	450 40	Lemp Oil,	, castly	
Asperagus,	• •	190 10	V trespent prints	, box	1(25 1000
Bamboo Shoots,	, catly		interior)	, catty	Canada Angel
Beans, sprout,	e é)	2000	Mango Chutney,	, bottl	
Broad,	6 9) Fabra	1.0	Section and Asia Section 11		180 160
,, French from 1		3.5	The common of th	, sash	
,, Long, .	n ss nach		CALTOD,	, bottl	
Best Root,	, eath	30 -	reday.	, pleul	
Bitter Squath,	catty	W - 2	Pearl Barley,	, bottl	
Brassica, Chiminah	. 35	11.	Popper (whole)	, eatly	
Cabbage, Common, Hongkong,			(ground)	bottle	The state of the s
, Hongkong,	e ); . each	1KD =	THE FLANTING AND	12 may 1 m	ne of Manhata
Wallen	, each		W. QUINCEY, Ac		
,, Madao, Turnip, Be	each	120 -			Andreas de la companya de la company
	each	120 - 40 -	Printed and publi	lahed by	Ho, MURBAY Office, No. 2.
,, Turnip, Be	each	120 - 40 - 50 (		lahed by	Ho, MURBAY Office, No. 2.
, Turnip, Be	ohl each	120 40 60	Printed and public Bars, at the Wyndham Str	lahed by	Ho, MURBAY Office, No. 2.